ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 2d November 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *Alexander Hand*, late of Bombay, a Captain in the Second or Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Military Service, of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be committed to *Purshotum Runsord*, Alias Billy Banian of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, a creditor of the deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1839.

A. S. AYRTON.—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administrations of all and Singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of *William Lardner*, late a Major in the Military Service, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, of *William R.* Deacon, late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, and of *William Hebbert*, late a Doctor of Medicine and an Assistant Surgeon, in Her Majesty's Second or Queen's Royal Regiment of foot and a British subject deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of October 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of the Duke by Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KNOLKOLL AND CELERY.

PLANTS of the above (in baskets) fit for transplanting, may be had on application at the garden of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—1st November, 1839.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. following the example of the Book-sellers of Calcutta and in conformity with the advice of their friends, have much pleasure in announcing their resolution to make a very considerable reduction in the price of their Books.

From this day a reduction of *fifty per cent* will be made from the price hitherto charged on Books sold by the above; taking the change @ 2*s.* the rupee, the price will in future be calculated at the rate of 12 annas per shilling, instead of one Rupee and a Rupee and a quarter per each Shilling as hitherto charged—considering however the limited demand for Books at this Presidency compared with that at Bengal, Messrs. C. and Co. regret that they must continue the reduced rates now proposed to ready money purchasers only; where credit is given the hitherto usual rates will be charged.

So great a reduction in their profits is, to say the least of it, hazardous, but like their brethren in the trade at Calcutta they trust to be favoured with the general support of the public at this Presidency, so as to secure them from loss in the increase of their monthly sale.—Meadow Street, 29th Oct. 1839.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 9th Instant will be sold by Public Aution at 5 o'clock in the evening, a House and Premises with its ground belonging to the estate of the late *Willlam Sizeland*, situate near the Aigery Road without the Fort. The conditions of the same may be had on or before the Sale on application to *Mr. Cypriano de Mello or Mr. Joze de Mello* the Executors of the deceased's Estate.—Bombay 1st November 1839.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.
IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE TAYLOR AN INSOLVENT.

TO be sold by Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co., at their Rooms within the Fort on Monday the 4th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Common Assignee, all the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Insolvent, of in, and to an unfinished Bungalow situate at the Mahabuleshwar Hills, and erected on a piece or parcel of Ground belonging to Captain ROWLEY, the materials *thereof to be removed within a month from the time of sale*,—Bombay, 21st Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 2d November 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3286.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DINSHAW HORMUSJEE PATELL has contracted and agreed to sell to JOHN VAUPELL ESQUIRE all those Houses and buildings, with all their out houses, ranges and appurtenances, consisting of one large upper roomed puckah built House, together with a range of Shops abutting upon the public road, and which is called and commonly known by the name of the *Sailor's Home*, and is covered with tiles, also one other upper roomed puckah built House near the foregoing, of two Stories having a terrace on the second story, and covered with tiles, also a terraced Bungalow having a tiled roof, together with a spot of vacant garden ground adjoining the said property; situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay on the Kalbadavy new road, at the corner, near the Washerman's Tanks, and in the neighbourhood of the House on the West of Shah Nehaldass, and on the South and East of the Public road, and on the North side is the Bhandarie's house and the Fazendar's vacant ground, and assessed at No. 537, if any persons or persons has or have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, right, inheritance or any other respect whatsoever on the said property; he she or they is and are hereby required to make known the same to J. P. LARKINS Esquire Solicitor at his Office in Nesbit Lane, in the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof; and no claim made after the expiration of such 14 days can be received, and the property will then be considered free from all incumbrances whatsoever.—Dated this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord 1839.

અરેર. ખબર *

ખબર. ડીઆંથી. આપીએચ. ઝે. દીનશા હોરમજી. પટેલ. ઞંન. વાપલ. જ્હાઝોઅરને. ધરો તથા. જ્મારતો. તે. રાથે. બાહેરનાં. ધરો. તથા ચાલીઅો. તથા. તેહને. જેઝાંજ. લગાતું. હોએ. તે. શ્રુધાં. વેચાતું. આપવાનું. શાટું. ઝરીહુંછે. એ. મ ધે. એઝ. મોટું. મારૂ. શ્રુધાંનું. પાકી. બાંધણીનુ. ઘર. તેશાથે. ડુઝાંનો. તી. ચાલીછે. ઝે. તે. શરઆ મ. રશતાપરછે. અને. તેહને. શેલરશ. હોમને. નાંમે. બોલાવેછે. તથા. ઓલખેછે. અને. તે. નલી આંથી. ઢાંઝેલુંછે. એ. શાથે. બીજી. મારૂ. શ્રુધાંનુ પકી. બાંધણીનુ. ઘર. ઉપર. લખેલાં. બે. એ. મારનાં. ઘરની. શીડેછે. અને. તેહનાં. બીજા. મારપ રઅગાશીછે. અને. તેબી. નલી આંથી. ઢાંઝેલુંછે. તથા. તેશાથે. અગાશી. શ્રુધાંનો. એઝ. ભંગલો ઝે. તેહને બી. નલી આંનું. છાપરુંછે. તથા. ઈશાથે બાગતા. ઝાલતુ. જમીનનો. ઝઝડો. જે. ઉપર. ઝ હેલી. મીલઝતને. લગાતોછે. તેછે. ઈ. મીલઝત. ખુ બજનાં. બાહેરઝોટ. ઝાલબાદેવીનાં. નવા. રશ તાનાં. ખુણાંપર. ઘોડાતલાવ. આગાલછે. અને. હેની. આથમણ. આનુ. શાઠનેઆલદાશનુ. ધ ર. આવેછુંછે. તેહની. પડોશામોછે. અને. હેની. દખણ. તથા. ઉગમણ. દશાએ. શારેઆંમ. રશ તોછે. અને. આંતર. બાજુ. લંડારીનુ. ઘર. તથા ઝરજંનદારીની. ખાલી. લોંઝિંછ. અને. ઈપર. આશા શમેનટનો. નંમબર ૫૩૭ મોછે. વાશતે. ઝરેઝ. ધ ણી. અથવા. ધણી. ઓનો. ઝરેઝ. દાવો. અથવા. આ હ્યુ. ગોરોથી. અથવા. વારેશા. ડીશાથી. અથવા. ઝરેઝ. બીજી. રીતે. ઉપર. ઝહેલી. મીલઝત. ઉપર. પોંચતો. હોઈતો. તે. ધણી. અથવા. ધ ણીઓને. આલખેઆથી. જહેર. થાઈછે. ઢોરટ નાં. વઝીલ. જે. પી. લારઝીનશ. જ્હશઢોરિને. ઝોટ મો. નીશબટ. લેનમો. તેહની. આકીશમો. આ જથી. દીન ૧૪ મો. જહેર. ઝરે. અને. એ. ૧૪ દાહાડા. ગઈમા. પછે. ઢોજ. દાવો. ઝરશે. તો. તે શીલલશે. નહી. અને. ઈ. મીલઝતને. શાથલા. વાં ધાથી. છુટી. ઞંણશેજ—તા. ૨૯ મી. અકટો બર. ૧૮૩૯ *

जाहीर खबर

जाहीर खबर दिली जाते ऐसीजे सर्व घरें व इमारती, व त्याचे बाहेरील कामे, चाळी, व एक माडीचे मोटे कौलारू घर जे सेलरमहींम या नावाने प्रसिद्ध आहे तें, व रस्त्यावरील दुकाना ची चाळ, आणि सदरहु इमारती जवळ दुसरे एक मोटें चुन्यावें दोनखणी कौलारू घर आहे त्याचे दुसरे मजल्यास गच्ची आहे तें व या इमारती जवळ व दुसरा एक कौलारू बंगला व रिकामी पुढे जागा आहे तीं ही सर्वे की टाबाहेर काळबादेवीचे नवे रस्त्यावर धोबीतळ्यावें कोपऱ्यावर आहे व पश्चिमेस शाहानि हालदास यांचें घर आहे त्याचे नजीक आहे, त्याचे दक्षिणेस, व पूर्वेस मोटा रस्ता आहे व उतरेस भंडा ऱ्याचें घर, व फजिंदाराची खुली जागा आहे, त्याघराचा ५३७ वा नंबर आहे. ही सर्व मालमत्ता धनशा हुरमसजी पा टेल जान वापील साहेबास विकत देणा र आहे त्यास गाहाण, वारसा किंवा हरएक प्रकारें जो कोणाचा सदरहु मतेवर दावा असेल त्याणे आज पासून १४ दा दिवसांत आपला वारसा जे. पि. लारकिन्स साहेब सालिसिटर यांस कोटांत निसबटचे ओळांत त्यावे हपीसांत जाहार करावे. नाहींतर सदरहु मुदत सरल्या नंतर त्यामतेवर कोणा चाही वारसा चालणार नाही.—तारिख २९ वी माहे अकटोबर सन १८३९.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A New and beautiful double action Harp by "*Sibastiani Erard*" Price..... Rs. 700
A very Handsome Cabinet Piano-Forte by "*Clementi*"..... " 450
A Square Piano Forte by "*Broadwood*" in excellent order, made for the climate..... " 450
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st November 1839.

TO BE LET.—A house No 2, in Rampart row, a new House in Bakehouse Lane, a House in Mazagon,—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*
1st November.

FOR SALE.—A Bay country bred half English, Horse 14 Hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, sound, quiet, and remarkably fast in Harness.
Price Rs. 450,
Apply to *Blackwell Cursetjee, and Co.*
Bombay 2d, November, 1839.

FOR SALE. A Field officer's Tent in good order—Price..... Rs. 200
A Tent built expressly for the Hills of a peculiar construction..... " 350
A Subalterns Tent in good order with a dividing Screen..... " 200
The above are pitched for inspection near the Well opposite the Appollo gate,
Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co,
Bombay, 2d Nov. 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of the late *Mr. Lingard's* property at Bussein, which was advertised in the Courier on the 21st day of September last by *Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's*, to take place on the 30th of the same Month, having been unavoidably postponed for want of Bidders—Notice is hereby given that the same will take place on the premises on Saturday the 16th November, next—dated this 2d November, 1839.

FOR SALE a first rate full size Slate Billiard Table 12 feet by 6 with "Thurston's" Improved Indian Rubber Cushions, best English Balls, Superior Cues, &ca. &ca. complete.

Another Table the same as the above in every respect, except the Bed being of Teakwood Instead of Slate—Superfine Billiard Cloth of the best quality manufactured—Superior English Billiard Balls, $2\frac{1}{16}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$ Inch—English and Bombay made Cues—a few Portable Patent Water Closets—and two Improved Victoria Shower Baths with Brass Force Pumps, and Chints Curtains Complete, manufactured on quite a new principle and very Portable—The above to be seen and all particulars obtained at the Warehouse of the undersigned.—Terms Cash.
THOS. FERRAR.
Cardiff Castle, 1st November, 1839.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhds. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18
ALSO		
Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18
per Pint.....	,,	10
AND		
Brown Sherry, in Quarts...	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 2d, Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE.—An elegant Mahogany Patent Grand Piano Forte of $6\frac{1}{3}$ Octaves.
Also a Mahogany Semi Grand Piano-Forte 6 Octaves.
Makers, Collard and Collard, late Clementi.
Apply at Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY & Co's. —Rampart Row, 2d Nov., 1839.

65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE, Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery—apply to BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.:—

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ.

Whole	Ticket at Rupees.....	94
Half	do. do.....	47
Quarter	do. do.....	23½
One eighth	do. do.....	12

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 29th November.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.
On Tickets of the 65th Madras Government Lottery.
ALL PRIZES.
SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	15	Tickets.
1	ditto of	10	,,
1	ditto of	4	,,
1	ditto of	3	,,
4	ditto of 1¼ each	5	,,
8	ditto of ½ each	4	,,
32	ditto of ¼ each	8	,,
40	ditto of ⅛ each	5	,,
112	ditto of $\frac{1}{16}$ each	7	,,
200	Prizes	61	

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, has for Sale a few Numbers of the above chance in the Second Class of the above Lottery, at 32 Rs. per each chance, Terms and conditions are published in the Bombay *Courier* and *Times*, of the 13th and 14th August last.

Also he has for sale a few Shares in the First and Second Clubs on the Tickets in the Second Class of the 65th Madras Government Lottery as follows:—

1st Club on 23 Tickets divided in 75 Shares, each at Rupees..... 35
2d Club on 19 Tickets divided in 52 Shares. each at Rupees..... 41

The Terms and conditions have been published in the Bombay *Courier* and *Times*, on the 7th and 11th September last.—Bombay, 24th October, 1839,

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MISS WILSON.—Begs to announce, that having taken the House immediately over MR. SPRAGUE'S Shop in Rampart Row, it is her intention to open her Establishment on the first of November, when she will be quite ready to receive Pupils, and that as the Christmas Vacation is so near there will not be any Holidays given at that time.—October 30.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Bomanjee Furdoonjee* of Bombay Parsee, having contracted with *Mr. James Augustus Cummins*, to sell and dispose of to him all that Messuage and Bungalow of the said Bomanjee Furdoonjee with the Piece of Vacant Ground Adjoining the same, situate on the Flats adjoining the Bellasis road and near to the premises of the said Mr. Cummins, any person, or persons having any claim thereon, are hereby requested to make it known to Mr. COLLINS Attorney at Law of the purchaser, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this 1st day of November 1839.

ખબર. ડીઆંથી. આપીએચજે—શ્રી. ખુમખ જ. વાલો. પારશી. ભમેનજી. ઝરદુનજીએ. ઞંગ લો. એઝ. તથા. તેને. લગતી. ખાલી. જમીનનો ઝટઝો. મીશતર. જેમશ. આગાશતરા. ઝમીનશ ને. વેચાતુ. આપવાનુ. શાટું. ઝીંછે. તે. બોલાશી શ. રોડની. નજદીઝનાં. મેદાનમોછે તથા. એજ ખરીદદાર. મીશતર. ઝમીનશનાં. અમલાની. નજીકછે—એ. ઉપર. ઙરએઝ. લોઝ. અથવા. લો ઝોનો. ઙરએઝ. રીતનો. દાવો. મીશતર. ઝાલી નશ. ખરીદદારનાં. ધારાનાં. વઝીલને. આજથી. દીન ૮ ની. મુદતમો. જહેર. ઝરે—તા. ઈખ ૧ લી. નવેમબર ૧૮૩૯ *

GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 26th October 1839.

No. 559 ---The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant C. Giberne of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that Regiment in the Northern Concan, consisting of upwards of 390 Rank and File, from the 19th instant.

No. 560.---The following appointment is made:---
15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. R. Remington to be Adjutant, vice Watkin promoted.---Date of appointment, 8th October 1839.

No. 561.---The following appointment is made:---
16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Giberne to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Landon appointed to the Revenue Survey of the Deccan.---16th October 1839.

No. 562 ---Surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D. of the Medical Establishment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th October 1839.

No. 563 ---A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant W. G. Arrow of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry for the benefit of his health.

No. 564 ---Captain J. Liddell of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 565 ---The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, on the Esplanade, to inspect a number of new Tents made up by the Contractor.

Captain G. P. LeMessurier.
Captain E. Stanton.
Lieutenant Blake, Artillery.

No. 568 --Lieutenant W. F. Curtis of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor, from the 8th Instant, vice Lieutenant Reynolds.
Bombay Castle, 30th October 1839.

No. 569.---Captain J. Grant of the Artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Ahmedauggur, to officiate as Executive Engineer at that station till further orders.

No. 570.---The following promotions are made:
Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. W. Watson to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. T. Whitlie to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant G. P. Kennett to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Laurie Invalided.---Date of Rank, 30th Sept. 1839.

No. 571.---Surgeon A. Young Howison, M. D. of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 21st proximo.

No. 572.---Surgeon W. Carstairs of the 21st Regimant Native Infantry, allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 573.-- Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Lavie of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe for three years, on urgent private affairs.

No. 574.---The following Native promotions are made:

No. 575.---With reference to the G. G. O. No. 446 of the 19th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowances of Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department under this Presidency as follows.

2. The Monthly Pay and Allowances of a Deputy Assistant Commissary to be

Pay.....	120	..	..
Batta.....	91	5	..
House rent when not furnished with Quarters..	60	..	..
Rupees..	271	5	..

When a deputy Assistant is employed with a Force in the Field, he will receive the personal Tent Allowance of an Ensign in lieu of House Rent.

9. These regulations to have effect from the date when the Hon'ble Court's commands were published in General Orders vizt. the 20th ultimo.

No. 576.---With reference to the Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter published in G. G. O. No. 446, dated 29th August 1839, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules for the payment of House Rent to Staff Officers·

2nd. The monthly rates are, vizt.

	Superior or presidency House Rent	Ordinary House Rent
For Field Officers.....	180	120
Captain and Surgeons.....	135	90
Subalterns and Assist. Surgeons..	90	60

Officers of Adjutant Generals Department.
Do. of Qr. Mr. Do. do.
Do. of Commissary Do. do.
Do. of Auditor. Do. do.
Secretary to Medical Board.
Assist. Secretary to Military Board
Military Pay Master.
Agent for Army Clothing.

Ordnance Officers attached to the Grand Arsenal.
Judge Advocate General.
Chief Engineer.
Assistant to ditto.
Superintending (or Garrison) Engineer.
Barrack Master.
Assistant Garrison Surgeon.
Agent for Gun Powder.
Medical Store Keeper.

Surgeon to European Hospital.
Assistant Superintending (or Garrison) Engineer.

Officers who will continue to draw the House Rent he is at present in receipt of

Commandant of Artillery.

Brigade Major of Artillery.
Agent for Gun Carriages.
Joint Remount Agent.

Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.
Assistant Surgeon and Storekeeper E. G. I.
Assist. Surgeon Lunatic Asylum.
Brigade Major Queens Troops,

3rd. Conformably with the Bengal Regulations, the superior House Rent is to be drawn by such of the Officers stationed at the Presidency, as noted in the margin, who may not be in receipt of Consolidated Salaries, in which ordinary House rent is to be considered as included.

4th The Officers at the Presidency noted in the margin (who in Calcutta receive no House Rent to meet the expense of hiring houses at Bombay.

5th. For special reasons the Officers as per margin (who in Calcutta draw ordinary House Rent) will receive here superior House Rent with half Batta. This rule however is not to be applied to the present incumbent of the first named.

6th. The Commandant of Artillery, when he may not be a Regimental Colonel, will draw superior House Rent as member of the Military Board.

7th. The Officers as per margin who are stationed at the Presidency (but who in Bengal do not reside at the Capital) will draw superior House Rent.

8th. Staff Officers at the Presidency, who may be provided with Public Quarters, are not entitled to superior House Rent, but are to draw Pay and Regimental Allowances, less Tentage.

9th. The Executive Officers of the Commissariat Department at the Presidency will draw, in addition to superior House Rent, half Tentage as in Calcutta.

10th Field Officers on the Staff at the Presidency, who draw only half Batta with Tentage and Regimental House Rent and who se allowances would be reduced by their being placed on superior House Rent, are to continue to draw their allowances as heretofore.

Ordnance Officers at Out-stations
Pay Masters Do.
Deputy Medical Storekeepers.
Garrison Surgeon at Surat.
Superintendent at Malcolm Peyt

11th. Staff Officers, at Out-stations, as per margin, will draw the Ordinary House Rent. This rule is not to affect present incumbents who would sustain a loss of allowances thereby.

12th. Tent allowance cannot be drawn with either superior or ordinary House Rent, the only exception to this rule being the case provided for in para 9.

13th. Officers drawing the above rates of House Rent, forfeit the same when absent on duty or on leave, but will draw Tentage. Those of the General Staff at the Presidency when on tours with the Commander in Chief may either indent for Camp Equipage and Carriage, or provide themselves, therewith drawing tent allowance.

14th. Aides-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor and his Excellency the Commander in Chief are to draw Rupees 9 per mensem House Rent, without regard to rank. If they should be furnished with Camp Equipage and Carriage they will forfeit House Rent.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1839.

No. 577.---Captain J. G. Hume, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo, until the 15th December next, to proceed to the Southern Mahratta Country on urgent private affairs.

No. 578.---Captain F. Durack, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B
Bombay Castle, 29th October 1839.

The following transfers and postings in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered:

Rank	*Names*	*From*	*To.*
Major	G. W. Gibson.....	Golun. Batt....	1st Battt.....
,,	J. Cocke.....	2d Battalion...	Golun. Batt.
Capt.	G. Vedell.....	Golun. Batt....	2d Battt.....
,,	E. Stanton.....	2d Battalion ..	1st Battt.....
,,	W. M. Coghlan.....	2d Battalion..	1st Battt.....
,,	M. F Willoughby.....	Golun. Batt...	2d Battt.....
,,	H. Stamford.....	(at promotion)	Golun Batt
Lt. & Bt.	Capt J. Grant.....	2d Battalion...	1st Battt.....
1st Lieut.	T. Gaisford.....	1st Battalion..	2d Batt, ...
,,	E. S. Blake.....	Golun. Batt..	2d Battt.....
,,	E. Wellan d.....	2d Battalion..	1st Battt.....
2d Lieut.	K. Bell.....	1st Battalion..	2d Battt.....
,,	W. Hodgson.....	1st Battalion..	Golun Batt.
,,	W. C. Outhwaite.....	.....	1st Battt.....
,,	C. Bruce.....	.....	

A detail of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry arrived at the Presidency from Deesa, is attached to the Marine Battalion until further orders, is confirmed.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 30th October 1839

No. 122.---Lieutenant J. Wood is allowed to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 123.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his high approbation of the zealous exertions of the several Officers and Crews of the Indian Navy, and of the Private Ships in the Harbour, on the occasion of the fire which occurred on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Atalanta on the evening of the 13th instant.

By the entrepid exertions of Lieutenant Montriou, Lieutenant Gordon, and Mr. Midshipman Roberts, and by Mr Wainwright and Mr. H. Moore the Chief and Second Officers of the Herefordshire, and Mr. Daly and Mr. E. Robinson the Chief and Second Officers of the "Heywood" and their respective Crews, the Cabin Dock was forced open, over the Magazine, and the Powder discharged, whereby the total destruction of the Vessel herself, the loss of many lives, and probably damage of other shipping by explosion, were prevented. The party thus engaged had to convey the last barrel of Powder thro' the fire, and to follow it out of the Cabin Windows overboard.

The fire was kept to the after part of the Ship by the exertions of Commander Rogers and Mr. Ibbs, and the Crews of the Vessels of War, and the Commanders, Officers and Crews of the Private Ships Herefordshire, Bombay Castle, Hannah, Heywood, Mary Gordon and Isabella, while Captain Ross, Master Attendant, and his Assistants Mr Roberts and Mr. Atkinson, with great judgment warped her clear of the Adjacent Vessels into Shoal water of the Dock head Bunder. The conduct of the Engineers of the Vessel is commendable; by turning the Sea Cocks they introduced eight or nine feet of water into the hold of the Vessel, leaving her just sufficient buoyancy to keep her afloat, and so arranged, that if it had been necessary to sink her, she would have gone down in such a position as would have admitted of her Engines being saved.

By the strenuous and praiseworthy exertions of the parties engaged, the fire which broke out between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of the 13th instant, was subdued by 3 A. M. and completely extinguished by 5 A. M of the 14th instant, and the Vessel was thus saved, and her valuable Machinery preserved uninjured.

The Honorable the Governor in Council requests, that all the Officers and Men engaged on the occasion will accept of his warmest thanks. To Captain Oliver, the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, the thanks of Government are especially due for the promptitude with which he resorted to the Vessel, and took upon himself the direction of the arrangements requisite in such a crisis.

By order of the Hon'blethe Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble th

Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Tuesday the 31st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, *Lieut. Col. Secy, to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1839.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, acting second assistant to the collector of Dharwar, to be placed in charge of the Nowlgoond and Dumnul Talookas.

Mr. C. Forbes, acting third assistant to the collector of Dhawar, to be placed in charge of the Ranecbednore and Khode Talookas.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1839.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, assistant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1839

Lieutenant W. Reynolds assumed charge of the Thuggee department on the 9th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 839.

Captain P. M. Melvill, acting 1st assistant to the Resident in Catch, is permitted to be absent from his station, on urgent private affairs, for a period of 4 months, after the 1st proximo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October, 1839.

Mr. A. K. Corfield returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, in the Honorable Company's Steamer Berenice, on the 29th instant, with permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

INTERPRETATION of Section XXXI, *Regulation XIV, of* 1827.

Section XXXI. A question having been before the Court, whether the selling of a Slave in a Foreign Territory is an offence or not. It was decided, that it is not punishable by Law.

Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut 7th October 1839.

In Re, Fazul Ulleeshaw.
G. GRANT, *Actg, Register.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Pass granted up to the 2nd instant .....Chest 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.... .....Chest 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the15th October 1838, to the 22nd instant...Chest 20,106

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 22nd instant-Chests 10,841
Ditto from the 23rd to the 29th instant.....66
Total 10,907

W. C. BRUCE,
Officiating Opium Agent

Bombay, 30th October 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30th Major T. B. Jervis, Engineers, from England.
Do. do. Capt. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Do do. Cadet Charles Bouchier, Infantry, from Malta.
Do. do. Bt. Capt. Reeves, 3d Cavalry, from England.
Do. do. Capt. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. from Mhableshwer Hills.
Do. 27th Ensign Williams, 2d Gr. Regt. from Sattarah.
Do. 31st Major J. Jopp, Engineers, from Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. and Adjt. Jopp, 16th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Do. do. Surgeon Tause, Garrison Surg. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30th Lieut. Vincent 10th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Nov. 1st Supt. Surg. W. Purnell Staff to Ratnagherry.
Do. Do. Capt. E. DelHoste to Karrache.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Bullington near Winchester on the 22d August, Jane eldest daughter of the late James Wickham Esq. of Bullington, and wife of Doctor Pym Weekes, Member Medical Board Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29th The East India Company's Steamer Berenice W. Lowe, Esq. Commander, from Suez; left Suez 11th Oct. Aden 20th, Macralla 22d. Touched at Mocha on the 18th.

Passengers.—As per Courier's Extra of the 30th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29th Ship Fazrabany, J. Key's Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—25 Natives.

Do. Do. French Barque Cecelia. Gireandan, Master to Bordeaux.

Oct. 30th Euphrasia, P. Hugson, Master, to Mauritius.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Nov.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	1st Nov.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	In Dec.
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	20th Nov.
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Nov.
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	2d Nov.
Regular	Ritchie & Co.	Columbo	5th Nov.
Sultana	Aga Mahomed Rahim	Muscat	
P. S. W. Regenta	Thoms. Jeffries & Co.		

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Coote.
" " Steamers. { Indus. Semiramis.
" " Berenice. { Atalanta.
" " Brig Tapter.
" " Schooner Shannon.
" " Cutter Nermadda.
" " " Margaret.
" " R. S. Hastings.
Theis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer Boobrow, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydroos and Fuzul chinam.

AMERICAN Barque Cavalier.

HIGH WATER TABLE 2D NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	8 47	9 8
Sunday	9 12	9 34
Monday	9 51	10 11

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR—OCT. 19.

In our paper of the 5th instant, we somewhat prematurely mentioned that Colonel Wheeler had got the command of Shah Shooja's Contingent. We now learn on authority that we can depend on, that Brigadier Roberts has been appointed to that command.

AGRA.—The 23rd Regiment have received orders to be in readiness to proceed with the Governor General, on his arrival at Agra, as escort of his Lordship's camp relieving from that duty the 26th Regiment which will remain at Agra whether as a permanent arrangement or not, we have not learned. The 23rd escort his Lordship as far as Mirzapore.

We have to-day received intelligence of the death of Captain Alfred Jackson, of the 30th N. I., at Nusseerabad.

On Thursday evening the Sepoys of the Native Corps at Agra, gave a grand display of fire-works, on the parade ground on the occasion of the Ramleela, which went off very much to the satisfaction of the immense crowd assembled. It is said, the Sepoys expended upwards of 1,000 rupees on the Briareus-like figure, in the body of which were a variety of fireworks, and on the gilt pavilions which adorned either end of the space railed in, within which the exhibition took place

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—OCT 19.

The appointment of Mr. Robertson to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, is beyond a doubt.

Brigadier Stubbs, we regret to hear, has been extremely ill.

Mr. Currie, we hear, succeeds Mr. Turnbull in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, on Mr. Thomason's return—if not before.

Sir Edward Ryan had reached Simla, and was about to commence his return, via Seharunpore, Bareilly, Lucnow, to Benares.

The 3rd Dragoons, we hear, are ordered to be in readiness to march to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 16th Lancers on their return to Meerut. Should the European Regiment be detained at Cabul, a change in Her Majesty's Regiments at Kurnaul and Meerut is expected, to make room for the 13th, when probably the Buffs will come to Agra.

We have received an awful account of the ravages of the cholera in General Hamilton's camp, and in Joudhpore: one hundred men of the Joudhpore-Legion died in one day.

A rumour very generally prevails, that, on the arrival of Lord Auckland at Allahabad, arrangements will be perfected for locating the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at this Station.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER, 19.

Shortly after the appearance of our Thursday's remarks on Sir John Keane's partiality in the Commissariat case, we received further accounts, and from separate writers, which tended, with striking coincidence, to corroborate those which alone we had to go upon at the moment, and to justify the sentiments we expressed in reprobation of the official conduct which our article pointed out. From these later accounts it appears that the Bombay deficiencies, and commissariat ineffectiveness, caused the almost entire stripping of the Bengal force in the essential article of camel-carriage, and really the manner of what Macaulay's code calls 'doing the thing' had so much in it of cool assumption that we ought to feel thankful to find the force from this presidency were left even the shell of the oyster. The Bombay troops, we learn, broke ground on the 16th ultimo, and their departure is spoken of as 'no small relief,' prospectively, to the Bengal Commissariat, which they appear to have regularly drained in taking themselves off. First they required *only* seventeen hundred camels—'a trifle, a trifle,'—then their demand rose (their appetite growing by what it fed on!) to two thousand one hundred; and eventually they bore off, 'like a rich conquest,' the nearly three thousand which our last article proclaimed. So much for the *matter*; but the *manner* was better still, and thus it was. The whole of the camels attached to the Bengal force were paraded, on by one, before a committee of three officers, of whom two were Bombayers, which committee selected the above named number of the very best for the Bombay Commissariat,—leaving in fact none but such as they deemed unfit to carry burdens on a line of march. From one brigade alone, they took six hundred! Indeed, we think we were wrong in objecting to Sir John's placing of Captain Davidson in the second class of the Dooranee order; for such excellent *management* entitles him to a situation in the first degree; and as Sir John kindly instructed Lord Auckland to make Major Craigie Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, on the first vacancy, we beg to suggest, in return, to Sir James Carnac, that Captain Davidson should be made Commissary General, on account of the capital method he has pursued of appropriating to his own official purposes the labors of other people. One of our letters says:—'I certainly could have had no idea that the Bombay Commissariat Department was so totally useless and unable to assist themselves. If Watt does not reap a harvest of praise for his exertions on behalf of the Bombay army, which have been great indeed, he will not receive his due; and yet the quarter whence this approval should come, is I grieve to say more likely to bring him evil than good.' However, facts are stubborn things, and unless Sir John Keane can deny that the Bombay division has been dependent, in the way we have stated, on the Bengal one, his little-minded conduct in withholding the just praise from the latter's Commissariat will go but a small way in blinding the Supreme Government to the real merits of the case.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCT. 19.

We are glad to learn that the Doorgah Poojah Nautches are now almost entirely deserted by the respectable portion of the European society of Calcutta—and we anticipate that in a few years the custom will almost entirely cease among the wealthy natives. We inserted yesterday verbatim an account of the Nautches celebrated at the residence of the Sobha Bazar Rajahs; the account is the production of a native desirous to do honor to the hosts, but he complains of the absence of European guests. We had some conversation with the Maharajah Kali Krishna on the subject of these Nautches, and pointed out what we considered objectionable in them with reference even to natives of respectability, and urged their discontinuance. The Rajah acknowledged that he thought them useless and even not free from objection, but alleged immemorial custom as an excuse, and the disinclination to give up all at once, the usages which had distinguished his forefathers for so long a period. Religion has long ceased to be the motive for keeping up the Nautches—and vanity, in the love of display, which now induces the rich natives to give them, would have nothing to feed on if the European community would entirely abstain from encouraging them by their presence.

While however the wealthy native offers such attractions as David Wilson's temptations in the shape of cakes, jellies, simkin and Roman punch! we fear there will always be a few who will be willing guests on such occasions. We have known however of instances when such guests, having exceeded the bounds of prudence, took such liberties with the Baboo's gorgeous set-out as to turn the festive scene into a riotous contention. In time, the European guests will only be those who are attracted by the hope of getting a good supper, and in time also, the Baboos will find it most prudent not to invite such guests. And the once universal custom will cease to be observed, and, ere many years pass away, be almost forgotten.

We are sorry to hear from our Correspondent C. D., that the Barrasut Mission School has been deserted by all its scholars; but, we trust, that the panic, which has induced the parents of the children to withdraw them from instruction, will soon cease, and that the latter may be permitted to resume their studies. We will not yield to any one in the extent of our desire to see the beautiful Doctrines of Christ replace the debasing superstitions of Hindooism; but we confess that, we think, that the best mode of increasing the spread of our holy religion is not always adopted—and we fear that zeal, not guided by prudence, frequently defeats the great objects, which all good Christians have in view. We are not aware of any other particulars at present of the cause of the desertion of the scholars from the Barrasut School, but we trust that endeavors will be urgently made to induce them to return.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 17th October, the Wife of Mr. J. D'Rozario, of the Enchange Rooms, of a Son.

At Kidderpore, on the 16th October, the Lady of Rae Ramdhone Ghose, Behadoor, of a Son.—*October*, 18.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—OCT. 21.

Cochin.—Arrivals—Oct. 6, *Futty Salam*, Gillett, from Bombay and Cannanore.
Do. *John Adam*, Eales, from Bombay.
Departures—Oct. 7, *Mahamody* Correya, for Singapore.
Do. 8, *Futty Salam*, Gillett, for Calcutta.
Do. 9, *John Adam*, Eales, for do.
Do. *Eliza Ann*, Poulson, for Coringa.

Adverting to the subject of the twelve new Regiments to be raised, we find the *Englishmen* throws a damper on the subject, by flatly denying its correctness. Upon what premises our Calcutta Contemporary has arrived at his decided conclusions we are left to guess; and I, as such, we shall take the liberty of believing the welcome report, until we are "shown cause" why we should not. To question the point, we should say that such an accession is by no means unlikely, when it is remembered that the British Government, in reply to Lord Auckland's request, expressed their inability to send out fresh Royal Regiments. *This* alone we think, is a sufficient voucher for the Bengal Government acting on its own indigenous rescources, to meet the exigencies of the state, and which, too, seem to thicken rather than clear. Independent of this, such an augmentation, when subdivided among the Presidencies, is not a very extravagant addition after all. We shall, therefore, still entertain the hope, that the report will have realization, not alone from the circumstance of its conforming to the interests of our Military friends but from our own unbiassed conviction that such an increase of Military strength is only what the present state and extent of our Indian Empire absolutely demands.

The Calcutta papers announce the intention at that Presidency of introducing the Tread Mill at their House of Correction. We give our Palatian brethren every credit for the salutary and ingeninous innovation, and could heartily wish that *our* Government would take an ensample therefrom. It is high time that our Police authorities did constitute their sentence into a *punishment*; at present it does not amount to such with nine-tenths of the parties who come under their Magisterial disfavor and ban. The hardened culprit released yesterday will to-day provoke a sentence from the Police; why? because he knows full well that he will receive aliment and batta (not obtainable by him elsewhere) for the merest exercise of his limbs! The records of the Office are in themselves sufficient to verify our assertion, by a simple reference to the repeated instances of re-admission to the House of Correction of well known old offenders. Bengal having, then, started the project of a more efficient system of punition, we may be permitted to hope that the Madras authorities will adopt a like one, upon the admitted principle that what is sauce for the goose, is equally so for the gander. We hope our remarks on this subject will excite the necessary attention in the quarter to which they are directed.

MADRAS HERALD.—OCTOBER, 23.

Fort St. George, October 22, 1839.

The following despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Dyce, reporting his proceedings in fulfilment of instructions issued by the Kurnool Commissioners under orders from Government to attach the Jaghire and secure the person of the Nabob, who has failed in his allegiance to the East India Company and been detected in treasonable designs against their interests, is published for general information.

(COPY.)

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Kurnool.

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your communication of last evening, I have the honour to state that I moved at day light this morning with a Detachment as per margin under my Command towards the village of Zorapore, where I arrived at ½ past 6 and halted on the outskirts. I then proceeded into the village accompanied by Captain Balfour, Major of Brigade of Artillery who acted as my Staff throughout the morning,—here I had an interview with the Chiefs Yaseem Khan, Nowal Khan and Ushreef Khan, when the terms offered by Govt. were distinctly explained to them; after some discussion they appeared satisfied, but wished to confer with some of the other Chiefs, which was acceded to. They returned after some time, but the result of these and several other interviews proved unsuccessful, and as upwards of two hours had now elapsed, I determined to try the effects of intimidation and immediately placed the Troops in position to attack if necessary the Durgah and stone enclosure occupied by the Nabob and his followers, this produced an immediate visit from the before named parties accompanied by several others, and among them the Rohilla Shah Wully Khan, who seemed chiefly to direct the negotiation.

Detachment F. Troop Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron 13th Light Dragoons.
1 do. 7th Light Cavalry.
1 Company Foot Artillery with Gun Lascars and Karkhana.
1 Detachment Sappers and Miners.
2 Companies H. M. 39th Regiment.
34th Regiment or C. L. I.

* The terms tendered to the Foreign Troops near Zorapoor, were a gurrantee for the payment of all arrears which might be due to them, and Passports to enable them to proceed to their own Country with security of life and property.

On this occasion (anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed) I again used every endeavour to induce them to agree to the term offered, pointing out the inevitable consequences of refusal, but in vain, the conduct of Shah Wully Khan amounted to extreme insolence, and he distinctly avowed his determination that the Nabob should not surrender, unless I would on the spot adjust all claims of arrears of pay and furnish them with passports to proceed to Mecca, stating that the paper alluding to the communication addressed to him and the other Chiefs by the Commissioners (which I should here remark he positively refused to receive) was useless and that he placed no faith in promises, the party than withdrew to the Durgah and did not again make their appearance.

After this there appeared to be considerable commotion at the Durgah and parties of the Enemy moved out and lined the walls—three hours and a quarter having now elapsed, I sent the Persian Moonshee Abdul Ally to beg the chiefs would consider the terms offered and accede to them, or that I should be obliged to attack them, to this they replied "attack us, we also are ready." I now ordered the Guns to open, which was done with admirable effect by Major Bond and which was instantly returned by a very heavy fire of Musketry and Ginjals from every direction: finding the Enemy determined to hold his position behind the strong stone walls at which he had taken post. I charged and drove them out at the point of the Bayonet, the struggle at the Durgah and enclosures was for some minutes very desperate and hand to hand, the men confining themselves almost entirely to the Bayonet opposed to the Swords and Daggers of the Rohillahs and Arabs.

The conduct of the Detachment of H. M. 39th Regiment was such as always characterizes British Soldiers—but nothing could exceed the behaviour of the 34th Regiment L. I. I beg particularly to bring to the notice of superior authority the conspicuously gallant conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Wright of H. M. 39th Regiment, who has been dangerously wounded—of Major Bond, Commanding the Batteries, of Major Montgomerie Commanding Detachment Cavalry, of Major Armstrong 34th C. L. I. who himself seized the Navab, and of Captain Balfour, B. M. of Arty. who acted as my Staff throughout the morning, and for whose exertions and assistance I feel much indebted. The loss of the Enemy has been severe and the bodies of the Rohillah Chiefs Shah Wally Khan and Noor Khan of the Arab Jemadars, Shaik Saeed have been recognised among the killed.

The Patan Chief Ushreef Khan and 93 Prisoners have been brought into Camp.

The Cavalry having been employed in cutting off and securing fugitives were not under my immediate observation, but Major Montgomerie who commanded them, has reported in the highest terms of the conduct of Officers and men, more particularly of Captain Lawrence 7th L. C., of Lieutenant Cameron H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, and of Cader Hoossian, Subadar 7th L. C.

I beg also to report that Captain Peers the Commanding Engineer, was with me the whole time, and that Lieutenant Outchterlony of the Engineers, in a personal encounter with some of the enemy, has been severely wounded.

A number of Elephants, Horses, Treasure and other property have been captured—a list of which I shall do myself the honor to forward as soon as the Committee now sitting closes its proceedings. A Return of Killed and Wounded is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) A. B. DYCE, Lt. Col. 34th L. I.
Comg. Detachment Field Force.

Camp near Kurnool, 18th October 1839.

RETURN of Casualties of the detachment of the Field Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Dyce, at the Village of Zorahpore, on the 18th day of October 1839.

Killed.

H. M. 39th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant and 1 Private European.
34th Regiment Light Infantry.—1 Sepoy.
Total killed.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Private European and 1 Sepoy.

Wounded.

Engineers.—1 Lieutenant.
Artillery.—8 Sepoys, 1 Horse, and 1 Bullock.
H. M. 39th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 8 Privates European.
34th Regiment Light Infantry.—1 Lieut., 1 Jemadar, 1 Naique and 7 Sepoys.
Total Wounded.—1 Lieutenant Colonel 2 Lieutenants 1 Jemadar, 1 Naique, 8 Privates European, 10 Sepoys, 1 Horse and 1 Bullock.

Missing.

H. M. 13th Light Dragoons.—1 Private European.
Total killed, Wounded and Missing.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant, 1 Naigue, 10 Privates European, 11 Sepoys, 1 Horse and 1 Bullock.

Drowned in the Tombudra.

(Signed) A. B. DYCE, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Detachment F. F.

Officers Names.

Killed.—Lieut. Thomas White, H. M 39th Regiment.

Wounded.—Lieut. Colonel Thomas E. Wright, H. M. 39th Regiment dangerously; Lieutenant Edmond John Yates of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry, severely and dangerously wounded—slight dead;—Lieutenant John Ouchterlony of the Engineers, severely wounded; Jemadar Sevonundum of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry, slightly wounded.

(Signed) A. B. DYCE, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Detacht. Field Force.

(True copies.
(Signed) S. W. STREL, Lieut. Col.
(Signed) T. L. BLANE.
Commissioners

CEYLON HERALD. OCT 11.

The Government Barque *Wellington*, which was on a cruise off this port since Sunday with the Governor on board, has just come to anchor in the Roads, and we are happy to say His Excellency is much better, and is to land in the afternoon.

With reference to what we stated concerning Mr. Layard in our last we have been requested, and with pleasure comply with the request, to state that our information was not derived from any of Mr. Layard's family, which it certainly was not either directly or indirectly.—We believe that we were not correctly informed upon one or two particulars connected with Mr, Layard's case. For instance the Auditor Generalship which, from the bad accounts received in England concerning Mr. Marshall's health was expected to become vacant, was offered to Mr. Layard, and the Treasury promised him whenever the present Treasurer resigned. But the main fact of his having taken the pension and having had the offers we mentioned, corrected as above, are we believe quite true.

From Mauritius, we regret to say, the accounts are very unpromising—a dearth of flour almost unprecedented, the quantity in the hands of importers and retailers *not being equal to a months consumption*,—A very limited supply of rice and scarce any stores of grain or Dholl present a melancholy picture.—Between 300 and 400 bags of wheat by the *Cavendish Bentinck* Calcutta, had been quoted at 6¼ Dollars per bag—the stock of rice was represented as being under 20,000 bags in first hands. Wines, too, from Bordeaux and Provence are extremely scarce. Madagascar salt beef had been selling at Drs. 1707 per cask of 300 lbs.—A correspondent in the *Bombay Times* states that in the country a loaf of bread is scarcely to be got at any price. Unfortunately too, the consignment expected are trifling, in fact totally inadequate to supply the demands of the inhabitants.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1839.

No Arrivals.—The *Lord Castlereagh* from Calcutta, signalised off the Port.

The Madras Papers contain the official Despatch from Kurnool, giving the particulars of the late severe affair between the Nawab and our troops. It will be seen that, in all essential points, it agrees with the account we published on Tuesday last.

Letters have been received from the Bombay Army to the 29th September. The Force was at that time one march on this side of Ghizne, all well, and flattering themselves that by the end of December they might easily be at Karachee.

The Calcutta Dawk with the Evening Papers of the 21st arrived here at an early hour yesterday, thus worthily sustaining the character it has recently gained. There is nothing new from that quarter.

The recent ministerial changes, whether calculated to weaken or strengthen Lord Melbourne's administration, have at all events cost him, in the meantime, one vote in the House of Commons, that for Cambridge, which could ill be spared—We give the sentiments of the London Press upon these changes, as the best index to the opinions entertained by the three great Parties into which the Country is divided.

From the latest French Papers we learn, that Don Carlos had sought a refuge in France, and that his Consort and family had already preceded him. Thus has this bloody and unnatural struggle at length come to an end. Any opposition that Cabrera or other of his adherents may attempt still to keep up, must speedily sink before the great Power and influence the government has acquired by the recent events. We shall publish the comments of some of the leading London Journals on this subject. They betray a soreness on the part of the Tories for the fate of Don Carlos, which we could hardly have conceived possible, after the course he has run. Bourges is the Town decided upon by the French Government, as the residence of the Pretender and his Family.

We laid before our Readers on Wednesday a full report of the Debate in the House of Lords, on the subject of the encouragement given to the idolatrous practices of natives, by the governments of Madras and Bombay. In that Debate the Bishop of London said, "Nothing could exceed the atrocities which were committed under the name of religion in India. The consequence was, the entire degradation of the character of the natives, until they had become notoriously and proverbially regardless of truth and honor, so that no testimony given in a Court of Justice by a native Hindoo could be relied upon." This sweeping charge led to rather an interesting correspondence between the Bishop and Sir Charles Forbes, in which the former attempted a justification, by reference to certain authorities, of high name certainly in Indian History, but which Sir Charles met, not only, by his own experience, but by a phalanx of names equally high, and certainly of as great knowledge of the Indian character. With such conflicting opinions existing, among the best informed, which the Bishop knew, or ought to have known, it was, to say the least of it, very rash and very uncharitable to make such a charge, and to us it appears a high aggravation that that should be laid to account of religion, which if it exists at all, in a greater degree here than elsewhere, can only with propriety and truth be chargeable to the ignorance, and want of the means of instruction, in which the People are left by the Government. Though the odds were great against Sir Charles, in a competition with one of the ablest men in England, few will deny that he has the best of the correspondence, and the chivalrous manner in which he came forward to rescue the native character from so degrading a charge, entitles him, if he had never had any other claim, to the gratitude and warmest thanks of the natives of India. The correspondence will be found in another part of this Paper.

Our *Galignani's* from the 7th to the 18th having cast up, we are enabled to add a number of interesting particulars relative to the Turkish question, over and above what appeared in our Correspondent's letter. If no serious misunderstanding takes place among the five great powers assembled in conference, it seems perfectly clear that the question will be arranged, without farther hostilities and without any concession prejudicial to the Ottoman power—Matters remain *in statu quo* at Alexandria, Mohammed Aly evincing a disposition to make use of every advantage he is possessed of, the Fleet included, to compass his ends, but it is certain he will abate of his pretensions and take whatever terms the mediators propose, rather than by hopeless opposition put every thing to hazard. Meantime commerce is at a stand still in Alexandria, and the Government in the greatest distress for money. The Pasha had been obliged to borrow from the agency Houses a considerable sum to discharge 2 years arrears of pay he owed to his Troops in Arabia. The exchange on London was so low as piastres 70 or 4/ 4¾ per £. Parties going the overland route should take a note of this, and carry specie with them rather than paper, for on the latter the loss at present is enormous. The friend to whom we are indebted for this information, and whose letter is dated 30th Sept, writes in answer to a letter of ours by the August mail *via* Beyrout, thus doubly assuring as of the safe arrival of that mail.

We are glad to see from our Advertising Columns, that Messrs. Collett and Co. have followed the example set them at Calcutta, by reducing their prices 50 per Cent. In so small a Community as ours, this is a bold and somewhat hazardous undertaking, but it deserves encouragement and we trust it will receive it, as there are few public objects, of greater interest, than that of receiving Cheap Books, and it is only, we apprehend, by a great encrease of business, that they can hope to make the Plan answer. In the case of a considerable order, we believe that these Gentlemen at present supply Books, free of all charge, at the English selling Prices, estimating the Rupee at 2 shillings.

The following Summary of the Proceedings of Parliament and of the most remarkable events, domestic and foreign, for the month preceding the departure of the Packet, we give from our Correspondents Letters, curtailed of what appeared in our Wednesday's issue.

London 15th August, 1839.

The Trials of the Chartists are terminating in a way to remove all serious apprehension that the spirit of disaffection had spread so far as to prevent the due adminstration of justice, as the juries have delivered their verdicts without any sympathy for the physical force party. The Directors of the Bank of England are entitled to the thanks of the country generally for the course they have pursued, notwithstanding the humiliating position it has placed them in, to borrow from Foreign Capitalists. The Treasury having issued a notice proposing to fund £4,000,000 of Exchequer bills, has taken the city people by surprise, causing great excitement among the commercial and monetary classes. The sacred month among the Chartists commenced on 12th inst. the meetings hitherto have passed of quietly.

EAST INDIES.—In the House of Commons on 12th August Sir J. Hobhouse stated in reply to Mr. Ewart that the transit duties in Bengal had been abolished, that in Bombay they were to a great extent removed but that in Madras great difficulties presented themselves, he hoped however before long to acquaint the House that those duties were wholly at an end. Lord G. Somerset wished for Information on the subject of our trade with China to which he was referred to the Secretary for Foreign affairs as the Board of Control had received nothing more than an official notification announcing the edict in question. In the Lords 13th a most interesting discussion occurred on the motion by the Bishop of London for passes relative to taxes in India connected with the religious observance of the natives and to the employment of christian troops at religious processions. At a Court of Directors held yesterday at the E. I. House Sir Jasper Nicholls was appointed commander-in-chief of the Companys forces in India—The Bombay letters of 3d June thro' Mr. Waghorn's agency were delivered in London 6 days before the Government mails—Copies of the correspondence between the India board and E. I. Company relative to Steam Communication with India since January last were moved for in the Commons on 14th but on the declaration of Sir J. Hobhouse that they were of a confidential nature the motion was negatived without a division.

SPAIN.—The negociation between Lord J. Hay and Maroto have given rise to various conjectures and are supposed to be connected with a plan devised by the general for the adjustment of the Spanish question. The Elections continue. Bayonne letters state that 4000 Carlists had crossed the Ebro and carried off a large quantity of grain and cattle. Brigadier Chevaris had marched in pursuit of them.

FRANCE.—The labors of the Chambers closed on the 6th inst. subsequent to this a misunderstanding arose between Louis Philippe and his Ministers, the latter having counselled the formation of a corps d'armee at Toulon in case it should be found necessary to follow up their votes by vigorous measures, 3 councils was the consequence and neither party would at first give way, but the firmness of Passy and Duchatel at length obtained the Victory, Ministers have determined not to reduce the duty on colonial sugar by Royal ordinance, the ratifications of the treaty between France and Mexico have been exchanged, since the debate in the English House of Commons on foreign import duties, the matter has engrossed much attention in Paris.

London, 26th August 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary Summary, House of Lords—15th—Lord Melbourne in reply to Lord Ellenbro's agreed to lay on the table the correspondence with Capt Elliot both before and after the late transactions at Canton the latter also remarking that the surrender of the Opium was in no way compelled, except as the ransom from personal danger of the superintendent and the factors—He also complained that no notice had been taken in the Gazette of the progress of the late Events in Scinde and Candahar—Lord Brougham presented a Petition from the Magistrates of Birmingham condemning the Bill for the management of the new Police but seeing the Government had determined to pass the measure withdrew his opposition. Viscount Strangford presented a Petition demanding redress from France for gross oppression and injus-

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tice committed on our Traders to the Coast of Africa, Lord Melbourne said remonstrances had been made and that they would continue until due reparation was given to this country for the injury sustained-2nd reading of the Portuguese slave Trade Bill carried by 39 to 28 after a strenuous opposition by the Duke of Willington-19th address to the Queen for an Inquiry relative to the distress in the Metropolis and in England and Wales emanating from a report of the Poor Law Commissioners.-Lord Melbourne replied to several questions by Lord Brougham relative to the Auchterarder case.--Slave Trade suppression Bill passed and other Bill advanced--Conference with the Commons--Lord Brougham asked several questions relative to affairs in Turkey--22d--Lord Lyndhurst asked if there was any objection to having the Treaty relative to the taking of Aden before the House-granted-Committee on the Bolton and report upon the Manchester Police Bills brought up, 23--3d reading of the Manchester Police and other Bills-Conversation on the conduct of the Mayor of Bolton, an enquiry to be instituted--papers laid on the Table relative to the affairs of the East, motion for a return of the Bills brought up from the lower House caused same discussion, but was ultimately agreed to--24th. The House met at 12 o'clock and having passed and advanced a number of Bills adjourned to 29th.---Commons 15th--Among the Bills advanced were Bolton and Manchester Police Bills which were passed--Committee on the County and District Constables Bill on the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Bank Bill, Mr. O'Connell renewed his opposition. The Committee however was agreed to but on the clause 2 being read Mr. O'Connell objected to proceeding in the absence of so many members and the House was eventually counted out--16th. The House was again counted out and adjourned to 17th, then the Speaker and other members went to the Lords to hear the Royal assent to Bills on the motion that the Bank of Ireland Bill be considered in the morning sitting on Monday, Mr. O'Connell divided the House but a Majority of 25 was the result of the division in favor of the Bill—19th the House went into Committee on the Bank of Ireland Bill but Mr. O'Connell's opposition was so effectual that its further consideration was defered till tomorrow. Conversation relative to the intended remuneration to Mr. Gurney for his experiments about the Bude Light--20th address to the Queen paying for a return of the number of Armed associations lately formed in pursuance of the Home secretary's letter to the Lord Lieut. of Counties 1st reading of the exchequer Bills funding Bill. On the motion for going again into committee on the Bank of Ireland the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew it altogether heaping much censure on his opponents, which called forth remarks from each member, in vindication of the course he had pursued, another bill respecting the Bank of Ireland was read, a first time limiting however the extension of the charter to one year instead of five, a Committee was appointed and the motion for funding £900,000 Exchequer Bills agreed to---21st Report on the Duke of Marlboro's pension bill brought up by a majority of 43. The debate respecting bringing in the County Courts Bill was resumed and the motion negatived, Mr. Hume moved for a copy of any agreement entered into respecting the conveyance of the Mails to the West Indies and America, Mr. Wood explained and afterwards allowed the return--Returns were also ordered of the several fundings of Exchequer Bills since 1797, among the notices of motion was one by Major Bryan, for an increased grant to the Duke of Sussex- -22nd Papers laid on the Table by command and some remarks by Lord Palmerston about the Oyster Fisheries, Mr. Hume asked if it were true that the 5 powers had agreed to the settlement of the affairs of the East, answered in the affirmative, and that there was no prospect whatever of any further differences--Committee on the Exchequer Bills funding bill, 23rd 3rd reading of the Duke of Marlboro's Pension Bills 49 to 5--Report on the Bank of Ireland continuance Bill and the funding of Exchequer Bills--Bills brought up and the Bill so successfully resisted by Mr. O'Connell was considered in Committee but ordered for consideration that day three months. Lords Amendment on the sale of Spirits Bill agreed to, 1st and 2nd reading of the Bill for carrying into effect the convention with France relative to the Fisheries on our Coasts—Motion that the Expenditure of £240,000 for the contract for 10 years and conveyance of the West India Mails is inexpedient, until full information be laid before the House, counted out during the discussion—24th A number of the Bills now before the House were got rid of and the House after an hours sitting adjourned.

Altho fears were entertained for the tranquillity of some Towns in the Manufacturing Districts at the commencement of the National Holiday, no outbreak had occurred, Writs are out for Fergus O'Connor and others of the Leaders. The receipt of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the last 6 months are £125,814. 6 8 and the Expenditure £75,692. 7. 1, leaving sufficient profit to declare a dividend of £4 10 ₰ share—a Deputation of about 30 Members of Parliament waited last week on Lord J. Russell with a view of obtaining a Commutation of the sentence of Death passed on the Birmingham Rioters now in the Warwick Gaol, the reprieve was immediately ordered—The Bloomsbury case has been decided by a verdict for the Plaintiff, which decision appeared to have given evident satisfaction—The blindness of Prince George of Cumberland has been declared to be incurable—all the Exchequer Bills after some trifling difficulty have been subscribed for.—Business of Parliament, it is expected, will be over to night and a Prorogration by the Queen will take place to-morrow.

FRANCE.—The inscription upon the monument erected by the Police to bear a political character, the Committee were called upon to erase the Words but having refused, the matter will be decided by the Courts of Law. The Editor of the Gazette de France has been fined 2,000 frs. and sentenced to 3 Months Imprisonment for an article on the revolution in July.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans are travelling in the South, at Bordeaux they were well received tho' the Dukes attention was called to the Melancholy state of trade, the Duties on Colonial Sugars have been reduced by Royal Ordnance.

SPAIN.—A Subscription is being opened to strike a Gold Medal in honor of Lord Clarendon as a testimony of gratitude for his speech in the House of Lords on the Spanish Question—The Elections closed on 17th the Progressista Candidates maintained the advantage in all cases even the Retrodagistas—A revolt had occurred in some of the Carlist forces who shouted death to Maroto, an attempt had been made to induce their submission but they required the dismissal of the Ministers of Don Carlos, as preliminary to any negotiation.

London 6th September 1839.

ENGLAND.---Parliamentary intelligence, House of Lords 26th August, Bank of Ireland continuance and oyster Fisheries Bill read a 2nd time, the Duke of Wellington complaining of the way in which the latter had been hurried thro' Parliament---Exchequer Bills and Funding of Exchequer Bills read a 2nd time. Commons amendments to the Bolton Police Bill agreed to---Returns ordered, respecting the importation of Foreign Sugar and a copy of the Charter of the University of London with the rules and degrees conferred by that university. Lord Strangford asked whether any effectual steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the frightful system of aggression and retaliation along the Canadian frontier during the ensuing Winter? Lord Melbourne was happy in stating that every disposition prevailed both in the United states and Canada to prevent a continuance of such proceedings. Lord Strangford also made some enquiry relative to the Blockade of the River La Plata and was answered that the Government of France was most "anxious to bring those proceedings to a close" 27th The House met at 11 and disposed of the remaining Bills preparatory to the prorogation. The Peers and Peeresses &c. arrived at 12 and and at 2 the Queen took her seat on the Throne, and after the Speaker's address gave her assent to several Bills, and in the usual speech prorogued Parliament to 24th October. Commons 26th. The Admiralty contracts for the S. American and Colonial Packets were adverted to and objections made to the high amount of the contract entered into---The Secretary of the Admiralty defended the Government, and the Speaker being summoned to the Lords the conversation dropped---27th. Some conversation respecting the right to search vessels under the new Slave Trade Bill;---The House was then summoned to the Lords and on its return separated for the Season.

The materials for the Queen's Speech were meagre indeed, but this did not prevent, it from being spun out to a considerable length, the greater part of which related to Foreign affairs, the only Parliamentary measures thought worthy of reference being the Metropolitan and County Constabulary acts, the reduction of Postage, the funding of Exchequer Bills, and the Annual Supplies. Her Majesty left Town for Windsor on 30th ultimo, where, in a few days, she will be joined by the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Correspondence just published between Lord Palmerston and Mehemet Ali shews how shrewdly the latter sees thro' the negociations, and from which it would appear that his Highness will not easily yield to the pressure of the five Powers. The Tunnell under the Thames has been completed to within low water mark and will be finished in about 12 months. An augmentation of the army has been ordered of from 739 to 800 rank and file in each Regiment. The Marquis of Londonderry has been presented with an address from upwards of 30 clergymen, expressing deep regret that his Lordship should have fought a duel with Mr. Henry Grattan, and representing the benefit to society, and honor to himself, had he declined the challenge. The Committee of the North American Colonial association have formally protested against Mr. P. Thomson's appointment, 1st by letter to the Premier 2nd by deputation and lastly in an address to the Queen. The long talked of Tournament came off last week but the weather proved very unfavorable and put all Parties out of Spirits. The Tilting was throughout, but a sorry affair. A grand entertainment was given by the Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports to the Duke of Wellington last week. The banquet was of the most magnificent discription and a number of distinguished persons assembled. Lord Brougham gave the principal toast, every sentence of whose speech was loudly cheered. A correspondence has just been published between Sir C. Forbes and the Bishop of London arising out of a paragraph of a speech delivered by the latter in the House of Lords on 13 ultimo accusing the Hindoo people of want of veracity. The letters from Bombay of 25th May via Red Sea and those of 4th July by Persian Gulph reached London thro' the active energy of Mr. Waghorn on 29th ultimo, several hours before the arrival of the East India Company's Despatches by special Messenger. The Government Mails are not expected for some days, ---so much for the long talked of "Convention."

FRANCE.---The French news is not important, principally referring to discussions on the Sugar queston, and Eastern and Spanish affairs. The tone of the Paris Press is far from friendly towards England, Great preparations, are in progress for reducing Kieff and Hauzer which would be a severe blew to Aba el Kader. The extensive armaments at Toulon imply some project of considerable importance.

SPAIN.—Genl. O' Donnell has Captured the Fort of Taleo after a sharp battle of 16 Hours. The Fortifications being demolished he returned to Valencia. Durango has been evacuated by the Carlists, who have entirely withdrawn from Biscay, a speedy close to the Rebellion is anticipated, Maroto having gone over to Espartero with 4 Battalions—Don Carlos fell back on Estella where he denounced Maroto as a Traitor but has subsequently quartered himself on the Extreme frontier of France for personal safety, a pacification of the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa is the result of the negociations between Espartero and Maroto subject to the approbation of the Cortes, Don Carlos, had appointed Eguia Commander *General of the Army* adinterim.

PORTUGAL.—Here great excitement prevails on the subject of the 2nd Slave Trade Bill introduced into the English Parliament, The Govt. have protested against the Bill, a change of administration was again spoken of. Several Portuguese subjects taken in Slave Vessels have confessed that the nefarious trafic was protected and fostered by the late Consul Genl. at Rio: an Envoy was to be forthwith sent to the Court of *Brazil to negotiate* a Treaty of Commerce.

FROM AMERICA.—We learn that the Florida War had again broken out, also that there had been some fresh fighting between the Texian and Cherokee Indians.

16th September 1839

FRANCE.—It is said the Harvest is a sufficient one but that "the reduction or increase of the price of bread would depend on the nature of that of Great Britain" Admiral Roussin has been recalled from Constantinople and M. de Pontois is to supply his place. The Commercial world has been much agitated by the refusal of the Bank of Hottingee and Co. of Paris to accept Bills of the United States Bank to the Amount of £ 200,000, it is said that the securities held by the former were not sufficient to cover that amount, but the surprise has not at all been lessened by this notification.

SPAIN.—The Civil War is virtually at an end and the accounts continue to be interesting, chiefly noticing desertions from the Pretenders army and additional success of the Queen's Commanders. The treaty between Espartero and Maroto consists of ten Articles securing the *fueros* to the Basques as far as Espartero's influence with the Cortes can secure them, the preservation of their rank to the Carlist Officers, drafting part into the Queens Army, the remainder returning to their Homes on half pay, these terms are offered alike to Alavese, Navarese, Biscayans, Guipiscoans and Castilians. All the materiel of War to be given up to Espartero. All prisconters to have the benefit of these regulations and the Widows and Orphans of the slain are recommended to the consideration of the Government. To Lord John Hay it is said the pacification is mainly due. Negociations were about to be opened with Cabrera with a view to his submission. Don Carlos has endeavoured to rally his Troops but without effect, and the latest accounts state that he had arrived at Urdax close to the French Frontier; that his Consort had actually entered the French Territory. The Queen opened the Cortes on the 1st instant, but the Treaty had not reached Madrid in time to be noticed in the Royal Speech. When it did arrive the Capital bore the most cheering aspect and the appearance of the Queen and Queen Regent were repeatedly called for at the Windows of the Palace.

SWITZERLAND.—The North and South are both agitated, the latter by the question of the new constitution for the Valais to which the German part of the Canton will not submit, and the people of the former continue in resentment against the democratic Government of Zurich which they demanded should withdraw from the Concordat of 1831 and that the Executive Council should not engage to apply in any case for federal aid. There was a row in consequence and 15 persons were killed, but tranquility had been established.

ENGLAND.—The *Vernon* "left Portsmouth on 15th Instant. The distance from the River was accomplished to the great satisfaction of the owners, and others interested in the voyage round the Cape. Her Engine which is on the low pressure principle is of 30 Horse Power fitted between the fore and main Hatchways with Cabins on each side. Coals are stowed for the whole voyage, which is expected will occupy only 75 Days. The result of the experiment is looked forward to anxiously and if it succeed 3 others are to be laid down by the spirited Proprietors.

The Weather is far from favorable for getting in the Harvest, Rain has fallen abundantly in almost every part of England Scotland and Ireland, and altho' there have been intervals, it is known that a large proportion will be seriously demaged, It is said that the anticorn tax movement is to be renewed with increased vigour. A young woman named Margaret Moyes committed suicide by throwing herself from the top of the Monument on Wednesday last. The jury found a verdict of temporary insanity. Mr. Thomas whose case was brought before Parliament a short time since, has been again tried and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Mr. Greig has been returned for Manchester and the other elections will terminate without opposition. O'Connell is in Ireland agitating for a Repeal of the Union and writing against the Methodists and in favor of Catholicism. The new Governor General of Canada left Portsmouth in the Pique Frigate last week. The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived and the Court is staying at Windsor.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent in London, intended for the benefit of the friends of the Comprehensive Scheme, though we are at a loss to see in what respect it concerns them, or what encouragement it holds out to them. If it is meant that the fact of the existing Steam Communication being a very losing concern, should encourage hopes of its speedy abandonment, and of the Court of Directors being driven into other measures, we confess that this appears to us far too slender a chance to place any dependence upon, and we should be sorry were the active measures now in progress at Calcutta for commencing operations immediately, to be made to hang at all upon such a forlorn hope; for it is certain that if the policy or interest of the Court of Directors makes it adviseable, that they should maintain a separate line of Steamers of their own, no consideration of money will ever drive them from it, and that such is the understanding may be inferred from the fact, of the Proprietors having passed these accounts without question, and though printed, before Parliament, and made as public as possible, of their having called forth no observation from any quarter. Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that his information is new to us here. By the August Packet the accounts referred to came out and we gave in this Paper an abstract of them, borrowed from our Cotemporary the *Englishman*, with the comments of his London correspondent upon them.

London, 31st August, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,---I send you an account which few in London possess, and probably still fewer in India. Pray publish it for the information of the Comprehensive Scheme Gentlemen at Calcutta, with any remarks you may like to make upon it; because if it be thought that enough has not already been done by the E. I. Company and the Government let the former put their shoulder to the Wheel.

No. 4.

Return to an order of the Hon'ble House of Commons dated 1st August 1838. For Copies of any representatious, with their dates, received by the Court of Directors from any or all of the Presidencies in India, or any portion of the Indian Community expressive of a desire that Steam Communication should be extended to such Presidencies or Communities, with replies thereto or decisions thereon.

Lord William Bentinck.

RETURN of the EXPENCE, so far as the same can be made out, which has been incurred on account of the Conveyance of the India Mails to and from *Suez* and *Bombay* in consequence of the arrangements entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the Resolution of the Parliamentary Committee of the 14th July 1834.

No. 431 in 1839.

EXPENCES DEFRAYED IN ENGLAND.

No. 1. COST OF STEAM VESSELS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Atalanta.						
Building	13,014	1	4			
Engines	17,317	15	4			
New Piston sent from England since her departure	87	15	0			
Stores and fitting up	2,462	5	2			
Provisions and Consumable stores.	1,280	17	0			
Pay and outfit of Officers and Crew	2,894	8	8			
Piloting dock dues &c.	202	19	11			
Miscellaneous expences	416	9	10			
				37,676	12	3
Berenice.						
Building and Engines	30,332	13	4			
New Machinery sent from England.	1,857	5	1			
Stores and fitting up	2,024	15	3			
Provisions and consumable Stores.	626	5	5			
Outfit and Wages of Officers and Crew	4,358	18	1			
Piloting dock dues &c.	91	3	3			
Miscellaneous expences	1,406	14	1			
				41,297	14	4
Semiramis.						
Purchase money	27,500	0	0			
Boilers and Machinery sent from England	8,178	11	11			
Stores and fitting up	12,498	9	10			
Outfit and pay to Officers and Crew	2,742	6	2			
Miscellaneous expences	1,412	18	0			
				52,332	5	11
Hugh Lindsay.						
New Machinery sent from England				589	4	0
				£131,855	16	6

No. 2. CURRENT EXPENCES.

	£	s.	d.
Cost price, freight, and other expences attending the supply of Coal to the different depôts and Steam Vessels	62,027	6	10
Note.---This amount includes the Cost of all the Coals sent from this Country, whether it is in Store at the depôt, or is still on its way out.---The whole amount ought not to be placed to account of Steam Communication with India, as the Steamers are Supplied from the same Stock, whether they are employed as Packets, or on Political Service; but the accounts sent home do not afford the means of separating the quantities consumed on those different occasions.			
Outfit and advance of Salary to Packet Agents in Egypt	450	0	0
Bills drawn by Col. Campbell, the Company's Agent in Egypt	13,604	6	10
Outfit and Passage money of Engineers	1,800	5	0
Miscellaneous expences	4,571	9	11
	£82,453	8	7

No. 3.

EXPENCES defrayed at *Bombay* up to the 30th April 1838, the date to which the accounts received from Bombay reach.

	Rupees		
Value of the Stores belonging to the Steam department	75,291	10	6
Charges of the Steamer *Berenice* from 26 August 1837 to the 30 April 1838	56,953	15	11
do...of the *Atalanta*	61,719	8	1
do..of the *Hugh Lindsay*	55,077	3	0
do..of the *Semiramis* up to 30 April 1838	5,922	6	9
Sundry charges	225,199	0	0
	480,163	12	3
DEDUCT money received FROM PASSENGERS on board the Steam Packets	67,526	10	8
TOTAL of expence incurred at Bombay	Rs 412,637	1	7

or £41,263 15 1½

Note.—Besides the above amount £9920 2 0 has been advanced on account of the hull and £7750 on account of the engines of a packet building in England, and £16,000 has been paid for the engines of a packet building at Bombay.

Recapitulation.

No. 1	131,855	16	6
No. 2	82,453	8	7
No. 3	41,263	14	1½
TOTAL	£ 225,572	19	2½
	£ 225,572	19	2½
	9,920	2	
	7,750		
	16,000		
	£ 259,243	1	2½

The other part of the Return contains the memorial of the Inhabitants of *Calcutta* and its neighbourhood assembled in the Town Hall on Saturday the 5th March 1838, signed Edward Ryan Chairman. The memorial of the Inhabitants of *Madras* assembled at a Meeting held on the 26th March 1836, Signed Robert Buckley Comyn Chairman; and also the Meeting of the 7th Oct. 1837 convened by the Sheriff; with appendixes; and an extract from the Report of the *Madras* Steam Committee, dated 21st September 1837. And the humble Petition of the Native and European Inhabitants of *Bombay* (with 120 Signatures) and the Memorial of the Inhabitants of *Calcutta* and its neighbourhoop at a Meeting duly convened and held at the Town Hall in *Calcutta* on the 4th January 1838, Signed Edward Ryan.

No answer has been made to any of the foregoing Memorials.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, 10th July 1839.

Comment on the foregoing.

Wear and tear on £ 116,418 * at 15 per cent.	£	17,462
Insurance at 5 per cent.		5,820
Intent at 4 per cent.		4,656
	£	27,938

To be made good by Passengers and Letters, before one penny can be realized as Profit.

* Total Cost of building, Engines, Stores and fittings up.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Maclean, M. P., has purchased Witton Castle estate of Sir W. Chaytor, Bart., for 95,000*l Sunderland Beacon.*

The Speaker, it appears, gained the prize for the best pig exhibited at the late Oxford agricultural meeting---a fit award to the member for Hamshire.

The matrimonial alliance between Mr. Vesey and the Lady Herbert takes place at Wilton House, in the first week of the next month when Lord de Vesey and other branches of the family will be present.

GROUSE SHOOTING.---The accounts from the moors record the commencement of the finest grouse season, perhaps, ever recollected, and commenced under the most favourable weather which ever distinguished the 12th of August. The leading stations on the first range of the Grampians are at Logie Almond and Glenquech; at the former Colonel Patterson alone bagged 85 brace, and at the latter 152 brace fell before three guns, of which Lord Mexborough himself claimed 90. At Amulree, in the same district, the Hon. Fox Maule and two friends killed 72 brace soon after mid-day. Lord W. Thynne, the Hon. Captain Grey, and Mr. Cox, bagged 67 brace on Lord Cawdor's moors. Mr. Baillie and Lord Gifford were very successful at Glenshiero, and had sundry brace despatched to Inverness during the forenoon, shot by ten a. m. Mr. Langtry and friend, at Aberarder, bagged 52½ brace. The game dealers in Yorkshire say they never had such plump birds at the beginning of the season.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Scatwell, has signified to his political friends, that he will not contest the Inverness Burghs at the next election. The hon. gentleman is understood to be on the eve of departure for the Continent, where he will reside for some time. The present Liberal representative of the burghs, Mr. Macleod, of Cadboll, is not, however, to be allowed to walk the course. A requisition is at present in course of signature, and has been signed by a number of the Conservatives, to Mr. John Fraser, a gentleman long resident in India as a merchant. Mr. Fraser is, we understand, a native of Inverness.---(Standard.—*Sept.* 14.

The body of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., will be interred at Clowance, in Cornwall, on Thursday next. The funeral procession set out from Putney last Saturday, and the ceremonial will be kept up during the whole distance of 300 miles. The whole of the Plymouth Dock Estate (worth 30,000*l.* a-year) was but an item in the catalogue of his possessions.

We understand an invoice has been received of ninety-five chests of Assam tea, which may be shortly expected in this country.

---The Caspian Sea, which is generally so tranquil, was violently agitated by storms in the early part of july. Eighteen Russian and Persian vessels, valued with their cargoes at three millions of rubles, were wrecked, and 95 lives were lost.

Sir Charles Shaw, who served in Spain with considerable credit, has been appointed Commissioner of Police for Manchester.—*Globe.*

A circular has been addressed by the Secretary at War to the colonels and commanding officers of regiments of regular infantry, authorising an augmentation of their respective regiments from 739 to 800 rank and file.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE ARMY.---Recruiting for the army is going on briskly in Ipswich and neighbourhood. The parties in the Ipswich Recruiting Subdivision are enlisting young men under 18 years of age, at 5 feet 5 inch in height; and above 18, at a standard of 5 feet 6 inches. Parties of 21st Fusiliers, 43d Light Infantry, 70th Foot, 94th Foot, and 96th Foot, are stationed at Bury St. Edmund's; of the 20th Foot, 43d Light Infantry, and 1st battalion of Rifle Brigade, at Cambridge; of the 1st and 2d battalions Rifle Brigade, at Sudbury; of the 21st Fusiliers, at Colchester; of the 98th Foot, at Woodbridge and Braintree; and of the 12th Foot, 30th Foot, 46th Foot, and 1st battalions Rifle Brigades, in Ipswich. The bounty of recruits has been raised to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6d. as an inducement to many to enlist, and the Regiments of the Line which are to be completed to the establishment of 800 men, are rapidly filling up.---*Suffolk Herald.*

The British Queen Company are building another steamer, to be called the President, and which is to run to New work also. The new vessel is to be of somewhat greater dimensions than the British Queen, and Capt. Cambell is to be her commander.

PENNY POSTAGE.---It will, no doubt, be a matter of surprise to learn that the number of letters required to make up the amount of the net Post Office revenue equal to 1838 amount to 561,537,120, the revenue for that year being 2,339,738*l.*---*Ministerial Paper.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.---The receipts for the last week were 2919*l.* 2*s.* 11d.; number of passengers, 17,358.---*Railway Times.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LAST BLOW TO TORYISM.—The failure of Sir Robert Peel's last attempt to form a ministry was a blow which the faction will never recover. His over-caution to make all firm has irrevocably betrayed their interest. He committed the greatest rashness while thinking his course the most prudent. In aiming at a dictatorship of the palace, he did not foresee that the loss of his game would be a proscription from Downing street. The party has reason to rue his ignorance of what is most real and genuine in human nature. He has brought it into the new and fatal condition of hostility with the court. He has blundered, by his excess of cunning, into such a position with the Sovereign, that his elevation must be her degradation. From that time nothing has been left but the wild scheme of storming office by parliamentary preponderance. No wonder that the party is galvanised into extraordinary convulsions. In this state of things, considerable changes are made in the *personnel* of administration.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LORD HOWICK'S RESIGNATION.—The regret expressed at the resignation of Lord Howick, as Secretary at War, is nearly universal in the army. The ready atttention and liberal consideration given by his Lordship to all claims referred to his department have rendered him exceedingly popular. The good-conduct-warrant, and the institution of a rotation system of relief, with a hundred minor improvements, will cause his Lordship's administration to be long remembered; and the valuable inquiries of Dr. Marshall and Major Tulloch, commenced under his Lordship's auspices, will form a lasting memorial to his zeal for the good of the army.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE.

The *National* contains a statemant of the naval forces of France, from which it appears that there are in commission (at or ready for sea) four ships of 120 guns each, one of 110, one of 100, two of 90, four of 86, nine of 82; in all, 22 sail of the line.

Building: Four first-rates, 12 second-rates, 10 third rates; in all 26 sail-of-the-line. Of these vessels 15 might be got ready for sea in a few months, and added to those actually in commission, would raise the force afloat to 37 sail of the line.

The number of frigates at sea is 37; building, 21, of which 17 might be sent to sea at a short notice. Besides these, there are at sea, or nearly ready, 24 corvettes of from 20 to 30 guns; brigs, 49; gun-boats, 10 Of galliots and other smaller craft (the least carrying four guns), 42; steamers,--36; besides transports, tenders, &c.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains an ordonnance, adding 110 naval officers to the service, hitherto limited to 1233 officers. The 150 *Capitaines de corvettes* are increased to 169. The *Lieutenants de vaisseau* from 450 to 500, with 50 *Enseignes*, or midshipmen.--*Standard* 9 *August.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.---THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH inquired whether the noble viscount opposite would have any objection to lay before the house such papers relative to recent transactions greatly affecting the interest of British merchants in China as were in the possession of government?

Viscount MELBOURNE said, he was ready to produce the papers alluded to. He had received a copy of the decree prohibiting the trade in Opium, but he had not any official account of the subsequent proceedings with respect to the giving up of that commodity

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wished to receive some information as to the military operations which were now in progress in India. In the month of December last, two armies from Bombay and Bengal proceeded to the Indus, and had, it appeared, been carrying on active operations from that time up to the last advices in the middle of April. Under these circumstances it was most extraordinary that no official communication whatsoever from either of these armies had been announced---that no dispatch, describing their proceedings, had been published in the *Gazette.*

Viscount MELBOURNE said that no official dispatches had been received.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

THE FORT OF ADEN.

Lord LYNDHURST begged to put a question to the noble lord (Melbourne) with respect to the Fort of Aden, on the coast of Arabia. It appeared that that fort had been taken by storm by some of her Majesty's troops, which had proceeded from Bombay for that purpose. The noble viscount had stated on a former occasion that a treaty had been entered into between the Sultan and the East India Company for the cession of that fort. A certain sum of money had been paid, but in consequence of the non-performance of the treaty, troops had been sent from Bombay to take possession of the fort. What he wished to know was, whether there was any objection to lay the treaty upon the table of the house?

Viscount MELBOURNE.—No objection whatever.

THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

(From the *Morning Herald.*)

The late news from China continues to occupy much of the public mind; and well it may, for a subject of great import to the commercial world has seldom occurred, affecting, as it does, the whole direct line of our India trade, and, through its ramifications, the merchant, the agent, and the manufacturer are all drawn into the web that has been so industriously woven by the reckless speculators in opium, who, in their turn, have been stimulated to the illicit traffic by the inordinate supply from the East India Company, amongst whom there are many pious and philanthropic characters, but strange to say, it seems never to have struck those worthies that they were receiving a revenue of 2,000,000*l* sterling from the exclusive growth and cultivation of a poisonous drug, which they sold, knowing it would be imported into China to the destruction and demoralisation of millions of people, and that, too, in direct opposition and violation of the laws of that peculiar nation. That contraband trade has, however, received a blow that will most probably annihilate it; but the question for consideration is how the wound which it has, inflicted shall be healed, and the probable consequences which may arise from it. From the data at our command it is quite clear that, taking Calcutta, Bombay, and China into account, there must be a dead loss of at least 3,000,000 sterling! This sum must be extracted from commercial operations in India by this dead stop and destruction to the East India Company's pet drug. It will not be difficult to predict that it will produce the most serious effects upon the monetary system at Bombay and Calcutta, to which presidencies the trade is more particularly confined; but it is not so easy to prognosticate how the circulating medium thus destroyed is to be replaced.

It is futile to suppose the Crown will acknowledge themselves bound to replace one dollar's worth of that which has been lost by such illegal proceedings; as well might France or any other state make remuneration whose commodities had been seized in this country under an attempt to evade our laws. Neither justice nor equity demand it, and, if it did, the melancholy state of our exchequer would prevent it. Whatever view we take of this important commercial question great difficulties present themselves.

To repair these great evils in our commerce of the East a wise and powerful government, like unto those of former days, would immediately probe the extent of the Russian intrigues at the Court of Pekin which have brought about this deserved confiscation; it would then take steps to conciliate that peculiar nation by fostering a trade congenial to their laws and wishes, so that shortly our produce, which now goes overland from Russia through Tartary, might go direct from us, in exchange for the staple produce of Chinese growth, and turn the balance of trade more in our favour with that cunning but clever nation. We have, however, a government who think more of the abstract crotchets which keep them in their places than of the commercial welfare of this country.--*Standard August* 22.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been talked and written about the recent events in China; and the press generally appears to hold that the Chinese are a very moral and a very ill-used people. We presume to think differently: and we apprehend that, unless the Chinese can be brought to do so also, our commerce with that country must be abandoned, and the good folk of England must be contented to return to the days of good Queen BESS, and drink ale and eat rump steaks for breakfast instead of tea and muffins.

We take tea from China, and they take nothing from us but opium, which is a drug that habit has rendered absolutely necessary to them, and which from some nation or other they must have. It is very well for a class of sentimental philosophers to tell us that opium is productive of a species of drunkenness, and that drunkenness is a very bad thing—no doubt it is. It would conduce, we doubt not, to the morality of the lower classes, if drunkenness, and all the materials of drunkenness, could be swept from the earth; but we never yet heard it proposed to be made a capital felony in England to build a distillery, or to retail gin. If we did not import opium to China, the French, or the Dutch, or half a dozen other nations very quickly would do so; and all we should get by our chivalrous self-denial would be, that we should pay away millions of specie annually to those barbarians, and that they would pay it away to the nations who take up the trade which we abandon.

It is maudlin folly to talk of the evil which opium inflicts upon those who use it. Excitement of some sort procured by some artificial means, whether by drugs or by alcohol, appears to be an unniversal necessity to mankind. There is no instance of a nation who has once known means of procuring it, and has abstained from it. However savage, or however civilized, whether from the juice of the barley, the milk of the cocoa-nut, from the sap exuded from trees, or from the fumes of opium, the excitement will be procured; and that in spite of all the laws which can be made, and of all the precautions that can be taken. The very fact that, in an absolute government, where the will of the prince is a law from which there is no appeal, where human life is held as a thing of little estimation, and where the most cruel punishments follow the slightest infraction of the imperial edicts—the very fact, we say, that in such a country an article prohibit-

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ed under pain of death is found to be in common use among the whole of the inhabitants, is fully sufficient proof that opium, or some equivalent for it, will always be procured, and will be always used so long as the merchants of any nation can be found to supply it.

So much for the *argumentum ad verecundiam* with which we are surfeited by those scrupulous moralists, who are always especially strict in matters of conscience which in no wise cross their own interests—a species of moralists, who, like Sir HUDIBRAS—

Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to,

It is plain enough, we think, that the same arguments which they use, properly carried out, would raze all distilleries to the ground; shut up every gin-palace in the kingdom; blockade Turkey, in order to prevent the importation of a grain of opium; prohibit the importation of snuff, tobacco, and brandy; and make the whole world tea-totallers upon compulsion—establishing, in fact, a very fine system of laws for—an Utopia.

But does it follow because we do not agree with these ethical dreamers, that we insist upon England importing her opium into China by force of arms? By no means. These insolent barbarians who affect to despise us with such utter contempt, have, no doubt, an abstract right to exclude opium from being an article of import with them—if they can. But they have no right of any description to draw a line round the residencies of the whole of the English merchants, to cut off their retreat by sea and to starve them into capitulation, simply because they *suspect* that certain individuals among them are engaged in the prosecution of an illicit traffic. If they find a man smuggling opium into their country, we can have no objection to their confiscating and burning the article, if they please, any more than we should object to their punishing an Englishman who was caught in the act of murdering a Chinese. But we should very much object to their making the whole of the English residents, responsible for a single act of murder, and executing one of them every quarter of an hour until the murderer was produced—a plan which is altogether consonant with the ordinary principles of Chinese justice:—and upon the same principle do you object to their imprisoning the whole of the European residents, and cutting off all supplies of provisions from them until certain stores of opium were delivered up, over which a great number of the parties imprisoned had no more power than we have. The prevention of smuggling is their affair—the safety of our merchants is ours; and, by a general imprisonment of all our English merchants, they have committed an undoubted breach of every law of nations.

If such is the case with regard to our merchants, much more so is it with respect to Captain Elliott, who as the superintendent of trade, sent to Canton at the express instance of the Chinese authorities, was, in fact invested with all the sanctity of an ambassador. What right, we ask, had these petticoated, longnailed, tuftbearing barbarians to imprison this English ambassador, to keep him without food, and to prevent his egress from the factory, until he had delivered over to them certain goods over which he had no more power than he had over the pagodas of Pekin? The principle is precisely the same as if we were to imprison the French ambassador in the Tower because our Customhouse officers had heard that a cargo of French lace had been lately landed near Dower, and as if we insisted upon keeping him there until these contraband goods were delivered up! The rule in all these cases we apprehend to be plain enough; no nation is bound to perform the office of Custom-house keepers for another, and a nation is held responsible, as a nation, for the acts of indivsdual smuglers. If, then, these tea sellers are in the wrong, as we are altogether at a loss to conceive why we should submit to be bullied by them. A cowardly and a barbarous people contsrue every act of hesitation into a symptom of fear, and are encouraged to the most atrocious outrages by the hope that they can be inflicted with impunity. These brothers of the sun and near relatives of all the stars are by no means the sort of people to be influenced by quiet and civil treatment. In dealing with such persons a single decisive course is always the best and the anost merciful. Either our merchants must reside at Canton holding their heads at the will of every mandarin who walks up and down the streets, or else these miserable Asiatics must be taught that if they touch the hair of an English-man's head, they do it with the certainty of an English broadside rattling among their crockery houses within half an hour afterwards. Until we can bring our Assam tea into use we must continue to draw tea from China, and as long as we go to Canton we must insist upon being treated with proper respect.

If our government do their duty, as we expect they will, they will send a few frigates up the river and insist upon the restoration of every article that has been taken away under the *duresse* of the English superintendent and of the whole of the British merchants. As to danger there is none. All the armies which the emperor could bring into the field would not stand for a quarter of an hour against the crews of a couple of English frigates ---*Atlas, August* 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,---Your readiness to insert in your valuable journal whatever relates to the welfare of the natives of India, induces me to hope that you will do me the favour to give publicity to the following correspondence with the Bishop of London upon a subject deeply affecting the character of the people of that country, of whom, after an experience of half a century, it is but justice to say that I cannot call to mind having ever been deceived, either in word or deed, in my extensive commercial transactions with them. I wish I could say as much for the moral qualities of the Europeans I have had to deal with.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
CHARLES FORBES.

Fitzroy-square, Aug. 24.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

My Lord,---I observe with pain and surprise the report of a speech stated to have been made by your Lordship in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, under the head of "Idolatry in India," containing the following passage:---"It was notorious, that so prevalent was their disregard of truth, that no testimony of a Hindoo would be received in a court of justice, or could be relied on."

I should hardly have believed that such a speech could have been made by your Lordship, did I not find that it was partially noticed by Lord Brougham, although in terms falling short of what I think the occasion required.

I feel it therefore, to be my duty towards the natives of India to declare, that after an experience of 24 years' residence among them, and 28 years' constant communication with them since my return to this country, I consider the passage in the speech referred to altogether undeserved by the natives of India, and which, if uttered by your Lordship, would not I am sure have been so, had you been personally acquainted with the true character of the Hindoos.

I have no hesitation in repeating, on this occasion, what I have often expressed publicly in the House of Commons and elsewhere, my perfect confidence in the honour and veracity of the natives of India, than whom no people can be more scrupulous in the observance, not merely of an oath, but of their word, and of the obligation of which they entertain as high a sense as any man in this country can do: and, moreover, that the more I see of the people of Great Britain, the more highly do I estimate the moral qualities of the people of India, agreeing as I do in the opinion expressed by Sir Thomas Munro in his evidence before the House of Commons, that "were morals to become an article of trade between the two countries, England would profit by the import cargo"

In performing this act of justice towards the people of India, let it not be supposed that I differ from your Lordship in the objections which you entertain to a revenue being drawn by the company from the temples and religious rites of the natives, or to the company's civil and military servants being compelled to attend religious processions and ceremonies contrary to their conscientious feeling.

I have always advocated the most perfect toleration in matters of religion, not only in this country, but in every dependency of the British Crown, and more especially in that most valuable portion of them all, India, where not only the most strict neutrality ought to be observed by the Government, but every proper degree of protection afforded to all classes of the people in the exercise of their religion, for which they are accountable only to their Maker!

My apology for troubling your Lordship with this letter must be the regret I feel that a charge so serious, proceeding from so high a quarter, should be made here, and go forth to that country uncontradicted. No doubt, your Lordship, actuated by the purest motives, spoke from the information of others; but, who ever your Lordship's informants may have been, I might safely challenge them to the proof of a charge so injurious to our fellow-subjects, the natives of India, and which cannot but be hurtful to their feelings, when placed before them, as it no doubt will be, through the medium of the public press.

I have the honour to be with great respect, my Lord
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
CHARLES FORBES.

Fitzroy square, 17th August, 1839.

Fulham, Aug. 19, 1839.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the favour of your letter respecting an observation which I made in the House of Lords on Tuesdey last to the effect that the character of the Hindoo people for veracity was so low, owing to the debasing influence of their religion, that their testimony could rarely be admitted without suspicion in a court of justice. I afterwards qualified this remark, in answer to an observation of Lord Brougham, by saying, that of course, in speaking of the national character in general, I did not mean that no individuals were to be found, amongst the more educated classes of Hindoos, whose word might be relied upon.

For the general observation I consider that I had abundant authority in the conspiring evidence of the late Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherson, Sir Robert Barker, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Leslie Melvile, Mr. Butterworth Bayley, and, lastly, the Bengal Government, who in 1827 speak of the mendaciousness of the natives as matter of notoriety:---"It is needless to remark how much the proceedings of all our tribunals are delayed and embarrassed by the notorious disregard for truth so generally displayed by natives in giving evidence, and from their want of moral principle---evils which cannot be mitigated or remedied by any direct or immediate modification of our judicial "institutions." "The fact," says Mr. Thornton, "cannot be denied," and he ascribes it to their superstition, in a work which the Chairman of the Court of Directors put into the hands of Sir Peregrine Maitland, when he was going to Madras, as a book which might be relied upon. If you will peruse the authorities which Mr. Thornton has quoted in his chapter on the Religion and Morals of India, you will excuse me for saying that I adhere to the opinion which I expressed in the House of Lords, as modified by my subsequent remark, notwithstanding the testimony which you have borne to the moral qualities of the people of India—a testimony entitled to all the weight which can be given to the evidence of a single witness.

At all events, I am confident that you will acquit me of having expressed an opinion formed upon no sufficient grounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most. obedient servant,
To Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.
C. J. LONDON.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

My Lord,---I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 19th, in reply to that which I took the liberty to address to you on the 17th instant; and whilst I regret to observe that your Lordship adheres to the opinion which you expressed in the House of Lords, with reference to the general character of the Hindoo people for want of veracity, I have to thank your Lordship for the candour manifested in stating the grounds on which you have formed that opinion.

I should not have ventured again to trouble your Lordship, were it not that I am anxious, before giving publicity to the correspondence, to state the authorities which I am confident may be offered in support of the testimony I have borne to the moral qualities of the people of India---a testimony which your Lordship is pleased to observe is "entitled to all the weight which can be given to the evidence of a single witness."

The evidence of the authorities alluded to, and which will be found in the records of Parliament, and at the India House, is, that of Warren Hastings, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir John Malcolm, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, Bishop Heber, Sir Alexander Johnston, Sir Lionel Smith, General Briggs, General Walker, Mr. Rickards, Sir James Carnac (the chairman, I suppose, alluded to by your Lordship, who handed Mr. Thornton's book to Sir. Peregrine Maitland), and last, that amiable man Jonathan Duncan, long judge and collector at Benares, and for 16 years Governor of Bombay, than whom no one was more competent to form a just estimate of the native character.

To these I might add the names of many other persons, in public as well as in private station, entitled to as much consideration as Mr. Thornton, a clerk of the India-house, who never was in India and who perhaps never had an opportunity of seeing a native of India, except it may have been those unfortunate persons who find their way to this country to complain of injustice and oppression, and are occasionally to be found sitting in "*dharna*" at the portals of the India-house.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
CHARLES FORBES.

Fitzroy-square, Aug. 22, 1839.

Fitzroy-square, August 31, 1839.

Sir,—I have to thank you for so readily inserting in your journal of the 26th instant, my correspondence with the Bishop of London, on the subject of his unjustifiable attack upon the natives of India; and to request the favour of your giving publicity to the following further correspondence with his lordship, which I have been most reluctantly drawn into.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obliged and obedient servant.
CHARLES FORBES.

"Ryde, 26th of August, 1839.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 22d instant, in which you speak of giving publicity to the correspondence. I conclude that this expression refers only to your own share of the correspondence; as I can hardly suppose that you would proceed to publish any letter of mine on a subject not personal to yourself without my permission. I beg to state, however, that I have no objection to your publishing my letter if you wish to do so. But in that case I have to request, that after the words "conspiring evidence," at the end of line 15, page 1, you will be so good as to insert "as quoted by Mr. Thornton, in his work upon India"

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"Sir C, Forbes, Bart." "C. J. LONDON.

"Fitzroy-square, August 27, 1839.

"My Lord,—I lose not a moment in acknowledging your lordship's letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the 22d inst.

"I trust you will believe that nothing could be farther from my intention than any want of courtesy towards your lordship in publishing your letter of the 19th in answer to mine of the 17th instant, in which I stated that 'my apology for troubling your lordship with that letter must be the regret I felt that a charge so serious, proceeding from so high a quarter, should be made here and go forth to India uncontradicted.'

"From this, I think, your lordship might naturally have inferred my intention to publish the correspondence as a matter of course. Indeed, I might be permitted to ask, in what other way could I have accomplished my object of meeting the serious charge against the natives of India, contained in the report of your lordship's speech? Had I published my own share of the correspondence only, withholding your lordship's letter, I should have been justly chargeable with want of candour and fairness.

"Adverting to your lordship's observation that the correspondence was on a subject not personal to myself, I may be permitted to remark, with all due respect, that had your lordship's speech been of a personal nature, I should have felt bound to pass it over in silence. But the subject is, in my view, of far greater importance than any question referring to myself could possibly be; and I was naturally anxious that your lordship should have an opportunity of disavowing the charge. Instead of which, you have been pleased to adhere to it, modified only by the admission, that you 'did not mean that no individuals were to be found amongst the more educated classes of Hindoos whose word might be relied upon."

"I trust that this explanation may be satisfactory to your lordship; particularly as it appears to me that your reference to Mr Thornton's book is clearly indicated, as well in your lordship's letter as in my answer.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect,
"My lord, your lordship's most obedient servt.
"CHARLES FORBES.
"To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London."

"Ryde, August 29, 1839.

"Sir,—I should not trouble you with an answer to your last letter did I not fear that my silence might be construed into an admission of the doctrine that any person has a right to publish the letters of another, without informing him, in the first instance, of his intention, or without obtaining his permission afterwards. The doing so I consider to be a violation of the common courtesies and proprieties of social life.

"There was not a word in your first letter which indicated an ntention, on your part, of giving publicity to our correspondence. The object which you had in view 'of meeting the serious charge against the natives of India contained in my speech,' was to be answered by your contradiction of the charge, not my defence of it. If I had thought it necessary, in justification of that charge, to publish my answer to your letter, it rested with me to do so.

"I beg, however, again to state, that I should not have objected to the publication of my letter had my permission been asked, although I am clearly of opinion that you were not at liberty to publish it without such permission.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"Sir Charles Forbes, Bart." "C. J. LONDON.

"Fitzroy-square, August 30, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have just received your lordship's letter of yesterday, acknowledging mine of the 27th instant, and I regret extremely being obliged again to address your lordship; but I cannot allow my silence to be construed into an admission of your lordship's imputation that I have been guilty of 'a violation of the common courtesies and proprietors of social life.'

"I thought that I had fully evinced my anxious desire to observe towards your lordship that courtesy which respect for your high character and station demanded.

"I now feel that I have no course left open to me, but to give publicity to this further correspondence; a course which, were there any doubt of the courtesy and propriety of it, is warranted, according to your Lordship's own doctrine, by your having converted the correspondence into a personal one.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Lord, your most obedient servant,
"CHARLES FORBES.
"To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London."

DEFIANCE TO THE TORIES.

With Toryism, it is "despair and die." A party that is banded together by a common principle may subsist long, and thrive, with no near prospect of place and power. Radicalism did so in the close of the past, and the commencement of the present century. When such a party dies out, it is by slow degrees and gradual diminution, as in the case of Jacobitism. Not so, when the league is simply factions. The dissolution then comes speedily, when once it is distinctly apprehended that office and emolument are finally out of reach. The seers of Toryism behold this abyss in their path: hence their unscrupulousness in conflict, and their ferocity at secession. The failure of Sir Robert Peel's last attempt to form a Ministry was a blow which the faction will never recover. His over-caution to make all firm has irrevocably betrayed their interests. In aiming at a dictatorship of the Palace, he did not foresee that the loss of his game would be a proscription from Downing-street. The party has reason to rue his ignorance of what is most real and genuine in human nature. He has brought it into the new and fatal condition of hostility with the Court. He has blundered, by his excess of cunning, into such a position with the Sovereign, that his elevation must be her degradation. From that time, nothing has been left but the wild scheme of storming office by Parliamentary preponderance. No wonder that the party is galvanised into extraordinary convulsions. In this state of things, considerable changes are made in the personnel of administration. They are all directly in the teeth of Toryism. It threatens Lord Normanby with impeachment for his administrative conduct in Ireland; and to Lord Normanby is committed the Home Department in England. It won a sort of victory over a colonial bill of Lord John Russell's: and Lord John Russell takes charge of all the Colonies. It denounces the commercial principles of Mr. Poulett Thomson as ruinous: and Mr. Poulett Thomson goes out to govern Canada. It raised the no-Popery cry with its utmost vigour, and two Roman Catholics are added to the Government. Its stand was taken on the Education question, backed by the clergy, supported by the House of Lords; and Mr. Wyse the man most obnoxious to it, as the first educational reformer, takes his place amongst the Lords of the Treasury, and is re-elected without an attempt at opposition. Whether in themselves these changes be little or much, they are a cartel of defiance to Toryism. Government dare it to do its worst. By no possibility could they have been made in the face of a party possessing the Parliamentary strength of Toryism, and having also any real hold upon the sympathies of the public. And what has happened? That the Ministerial side has just lost Cambridge, and no more; and that in a manner that provides for the non-permanency of the loss, while it illustrates the excesses to which faction may be driven in its fury. The often-asserted growth of Conservatism is evidently the hollowest of fictions. It has passed its meridian. On the test of increasing strength being applied, it has broken down. Reaction has evaporated. There is nothing left but empty and discordant noise.—Chronicle, Sept. 15.

TIMES.—SEPT. 16

If Lord Melbourne, rather than hamper his Cabinet any longer with Mr. Thomson, has resolved to incur the displeasure of powerful and enlightened mercantile bodies, not only in the metropolis, but in Bristol, Sheffield, Hull, Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast, and other great seats of colonial consignment and enterprise, and, in addition to all this, the disapprobation of Mr. Edward Ellice, what must not Canada have reason to dread from a governor whom the Minister hazards so much to get rid of at home? But of all the shocks which the recent changes have inflicted on the rickety administration of the Whigs, by far the heaviest is the accession of Lord Normanby to the Home Department. The Colonial-office, it seems, had too many difficulties for his strength, and he left it in time. Of course we make no complaint of this. So far all was well, and Lord Glenelg, if his mild nature were capable of a vindictive or a scornful feeling, would be triumphantly revenged. A bold man must he be who can look without dismay at the nomination of a Minister like Lord Normanby to a seat where he is to preside over the law, the constitution, and the domestic peace of the country. But if these important objects are thus perilled in Great Britain, how vastly more alarming still is the danger which they must now incur in Ireland! It was a prudent reserve on the part of the Ministry to conceal their arrangements till after the prorogation; for if the House of Lords, when they discussed the evidence of Lord Normanby's Irish administration, had entertained the remotest suspicion that the same individual who had so much misgoverned Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant was to continue his noxious influence over her Secretary for Home Affairs, it would have been incumbent on them to express their disapprobation, not in the gentle form of the resolutions moved by Lord Brougham, but in the more practical shape of an address to the Crown against the appointment. If such an address be not carried to the foot of the Throne at an early period of the next session, we apprehend it will be prevented only by the simultaneous retreat of the whole Administration.

PLACE-SHIFTING AMONG TORIES.

Tory occupation for some days past has consisted chiefly in lavishing ridicule upon the late Ministerial appointments, and on the reasonings by which they have been shown to be signs of good promise and gradual advancement. Mr. O'Connell's "popery" and Mr. Gibson's "perfidy" have been comparatively unattractive topics. The great strength of the argument against the beneficial tendency of the changes consists in imputing absurdity to the supposition that force is to be acquired "by simply putting A into B's place, and B into A's." It depends a good deal upon who A and B are, and upon what their places may be. Does Toryism mean to contend, amongst its other preposterous suppositions, that no re-arrangement of parts can improve or fortify the whole?—that no effect upon the game can be produced by a transposition of pieces on a chess-board? If so, the conviction can only result from the notorious failure of the numerous experiments of Toryism in that particular respect. Its sole hope rests upon the efficacy of this shifting of places which is proclaimed to be so impotent and hopeless. Its sole resource has been to create, if possible, a notion of its increased strength, by re-distributing the places of its scheming and restless agents. In what were the members of the Peel Cabinet of '34 more fitted individually for office, or more famous for their collective fitness, than they were in '32, when all the King's horses, aided by the Duke's with Life-guards on their backs, could not draw them up from the Slough of Despond against the national conviction of their unworthiness? In what were the Lyndhursts and Warncliffes, the Ellenborough and Goulburns, more accomplished, as statesmen, or more entitled to confidence, in '39, when Peel would have reinstalled them than they were at any previous period, when they had been tried in various Cabinet parts, and had failed egregiously in all? Tory governments, during the past ten years, have broken down almost as soon as they were formed—the last time, rather sooner; yet if a new one were to be composed to-morrow, we could name the old members to-day. The play would be re-cast, but the old actors would be in it, and it would be damned undoubtedly as before—a result that has not yet ensued from the re-distribution of characters in the Ministerial drama—a drama which fills the Tory spectators of it with all the undefined horrors of a ghastly vision, heightened by all the acute consciousness that attends reality. Nothing in the world prevents the Tories from trying once more the experiment which they now decry—that of putting A into B's place, and B into A's.—nothing, we say, prevents them, but the want of the places to put them in. When the Tories talk of place-shifting and jugglery, shuffling the cards and masquerading it in a dozen different characters, they are using terms which they ought perfectly to comprehend, for they as perfectly describe the tactics to which Tories are reduced as often as they venture upon the forlorn-hope of office. What non-conciliatory arrangements and inequitable adjustments are there to settle on those trying but tempting occasions! What measurings of old stagers for parts untried, and thrustings of little people into large dresses—so large that folks are rather inhabitants than wearers of them. What schemes to make one man seem erect on the occasion, and what stratagems to get another to stoop at the right moment. This candidate is so high that his office-door will not afford him entrance, and he must be appointed elsewhere; and his rival is so low as to be quite invisible to the naked eye of a clerk, and in some danger of being shut up in his own red box. What shiftings must Sir Robert see before he can hope to settle himself in his old quarters—feeling his way and trying back again—appointing and re-appointing assigning to this refractory ally the duties for which he is notoriously unfit, and appeasing that tormentor with the trust which he is sure to betray. And what is worse than all, the shiftings on this side cannot wear even the appearance of the additional force, for they have been so often resorted to. Fresh patches on the old Court-dress of Toryism could only now serve to show the rottenness of the original materials, and the beggarliness of its solent pretensions.—Examiner, Sept. 6.

MORAL OF THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Considerable changes are made in the *personnel* of administration. They are all directly in the teeth of Toryism. It threatens Lord Normanby with impeachment for his administrative conduct in Ireland; and to Lord Normanby is committed the Home Department in England. It won a sort of victory over a Colonial Bill of Lord John Russell's, and Lord John Russell takes charge of all the colonies. It denounces the commercial principles of Mr. Poulett Thomson as ruinous, and Mr. Poulett Thomson goes out to govern Canada. It raised the no Popery cry with its utmost vigour, and two Roman Catholics are added to the government. Its stand was taken on the education question, backed by the clergy, supported by the House of Lords, and the man most obnoxious to it as the first educational reformer takes his place among the Lords of the Treasury. —*Morning Advertiser.*

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Augsburgh, of August 13, says;—'The report given yesterday, under the head of Smyrna, July 22, that Hafiz Pacha had gone over to Ibrahim with 20,000 men, seems to be erroneous, as it rests only on the credit of a mercantile letter from Smyrna, and is not confirmed from any other quarter."

Accounts from Syria of the 15th of July state that Hafiz Pacha having arrived in Kurdistan with the remains of his army, had to defend himself against the revolted Kurdes, who attacked him, and after a severe contest, he and a few followers found safety in flight. The Kurdes took some ammunition, and 13½ milions of piastres!

The English Consul at Alexandria, according to the *Sud*, has been put in possession of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Porte; and M. Cochelet, the French Consul, was in daily expectation of receiving his copy. The Sultan's firman for its execution had reached the Pacha, but the question was, how it was to be enforced under existing circumstances.

According to a letter from Alexandria, of the 27th ult., quoted by the *Messager*, Mehemet Ali has behaved with a certain degree of open rudeness to the Russian Consul General,, Count Medem, who had summoned him to give up the fleet to Turkey, by openly reproaching him with the ambitions views of Russia on Constantinople, and accusing him of wishing to get the fleet into the power of the Czar.

A Vienna letter, 7th inst., in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, say: "This afternoon there was a conference at the Palace, at the close of which Prince Metternich went to the British Ambassador, who is retained at his house by indisposition. It is said that couriers will be sent off this day and to-morrow for London and Paris. It would appear from this that the government have received important news from Trieste. It is stated from Syra, under date of the 28th of July, that the Anglo-French fleet in the Archipelago amounting to 20 sail, has anchored near that island."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, writes under date of 30th of July, that "the Divan after three extraordinary sittings, has accepted all the propositions of Mehement Ali. Akif Effend, who has set off for Alexandria, is to bring back the fleet. He takes to the Viceroy from the Sultan the order of Mischani Iftachar, a letter from the Grand Vizier, and a firman which grant him the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt. The Porte has not replaced the Capitan Pacha, which shows it is not intended to act with severity against him."

A letter from Trieste of the 5th inst. says, "that the European Consuls, with the exception of the Russian Consul, who remained passive, have protested against the ostentatious reception of the Capitan Pacha, and have declared the latter a traitor to the Sullan."—*Standard, August* 19.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following is a copy of the official diplomatic note from the ministers of the Five Great Powers to the Sublime Porte:—

"The undersigned have received this morning instructions from their respective governments, in virtue of which they have the honour to inform the Sublime Porte that agreement on the Eastern question is ensured between the Five Great Powers, and to invite it to suspend any definite determination without their concurrence, awaiting the result of the interest which these powers feel for the Porte.—*Standard Au gust* 26.

"Constantinople, 27th July, 1839.

(Signed) "PONSONBY, British Ambasador.
BARON DE STURMER, Austrian Internuncio.
COUNT DE KŒNIGSMARK, Prussian Minister.
BARON ROUSSIN French Ambassador.
BOUTENEFF, Russian Minister."

The French press does not seem satisfied with the Five Powers interfering to take into their hands the settlement of the Turkish question. Yet, if peace be an object, such an event ought to be welcome and gratifying to them. One journal quotes some words published in the *Chronicle*, of France being likely to be one against four in the conference. We repeated this from *Dèbats*. We should hope that France would not be one against four, as most certainly she will not be unless she puts forth extravagant pretensions on behalf of the Pacha of Egypt.

According to the *Moniteur* the interference of the five powers in Turkish affairs, is one of the most important steps taken during a long time by diplomacy: not that it sets the Eastern question at rest, but because it ranks it among the questions upon which Europe will now be called to decide. The Congress of Vienna committed an egregious mistake in excluding Turkey from the benefit of the public law of Europe. This mistake is now repaired. The note before us, emanating from the five great Powers, Russia has consequently signed it with the others. This act on the part of Russia may be looked upon a tacit abandonment of the treaty of Unkiar 'Skelessi, and a sort of public renunciation of her pretension to be considered free from all foreign control in her relation with Turkey

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in its advices from Constantinople, which are of the same date as those received *via* Marseilles, states that the Porte having asked the British and French Ambassadors whether it would not be prudent, to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding between the Five Powers, by keeping the British and French fleets at a distance from the Dardanelles, they replied that such a step was unnecessary as the Powers were perfectly agreed on all points. The presence of the combined squadrons was, they said, indispensable to the equilibrium of Europe, but it had never been intended to bring them off Constantinople. It was intended that access to Constantinople should be granted or denied to all the Powers alike. It adds that Mehemet Ali has again written to Khosrew Pasha in much more polite terms, but still repeating the demands which he had made and which had been acceded to by the Sultan, when their realization was prevented by foreign intervention. The same journal gives the following as the text of the last note addressed by the Porte to the Ambassadors of the Five Powers:

"It is known that on the accession of the Sultan, his Highness immediately granted a full pardon to Mehemet Ali, and was ready to concede to him the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt. A commission was appointed to treat with the Pacha on this basis, when the representatives of the great Powers announced to the Porte by a collective Note that they were charged by their respective Courts to concur in settling the question between Turkey and Egypt. The Porte immediately made this known to Mehemet Ali. But while the Porte was quietly waiting the result of the overtures made by the five Powers to the Pacha, he advanced further pretensions, claiming the inheritance of all the provinces under his administration, and announced that the restoration of the Turkish fleet would depend upon a compliance with these demands. He also insisted on the removal of certain high functionaries of the empire, whose offices were not at the disposal of the Sultan. In fine, he allowed himself to address seditious letters to the Viziers of Roumelia and Anatolia, exciting them to revolt, This conduct of the Pacha of Egypt being a violation of his duty as a subject, the Sublime Porte desires that the Great Powers, who have undertaken to settle these unhappy differences, will consult on the best means of inducing the Pacha to return within the path of duty. to restore the Ottoman fleet, to renounce the inheritance of Syria, and his demand of the dismissal of Khosrew Pacha, to abstain, from every act which may tend to excite against the Porte its faithful and devoted provinces, and, in fine, to wait patiently for the resolutions which the Great Powers may think fit to adopt, and which may be ultimately confirmed by the Sultan. Consequently, the Sublime Porte requests the representatives to transmit this note to their respective government requiring the necessary instructions, which when received, may be communicated to the Porte."

We quote the following from an Alexandria letter of the 26th ult., given by the *Sud* of Marseilles:---M. Cochelet, French Consul-General, on the receipt of dispatches from Constantinople, has had another conference with the Viceroy, to urge him to release the Turkish fleet, rather than have it taken from him forcibly by the French and English squadrons. Mehemet Ali, however, returned the same answer as before. It seems that he limits his demands to the hereditary sovereignity of Egypt and Syria, and the dismissal of Khosrew Pasha. At the same time he undoubtedly has no faith in the stability of the union between the Five Powers, and believes that a war must take place, in which he will be able to play a distinguished part.---The Government has applied to a loan of 400,000 talais for the payment of the army of the Hedjias, which is two years in arrear. The sum has already been almost entirely advanced by the merchants connected with the place. The troops on board the Turkish ships are exercised every day with the Egyptian troops, and every Thursday they practise firing. The superiority of the Egyptians in precision of movement is evident, although the majority of them are mere boys. At a grand entertainment given by Colonel Campbell, the British Consul, the Egyptian Admiral, had by his side the Turkish Vice-Admiral who is at present the chief officer of the fleet, the Capitan Pacha being at Cairo. The Secretary to the Council of Public Instruction at Cairo is now attached to the Cabinet of Boghos Bey. for the purpose of drawing up the articles by which the Egyptian Government explains and supports its pretensions. Admiral Stopford has decided that the English Steamer shall cease to run to and from Beyrout in November, when the prevalence of contrary winds will no longer prevent the Indian packets from bringing letters *via* Suez. The English merchants are annoyed at this resolution, and, if they cannot induce the Admiral to rescind, it, will engage a foreign packet to undertake the transit. They have offered £150 a-voyage to the Austrian Company, besides paying for such merchandise as may be brought, but the Directors demand £300.---More than half of the depot of coal for the Indian packets at Suez has been consumed by a fire. A Turkish frigate, said to be remarkably fast sailer, is gone with two Egyptian frigates to the coast of Syria, to make, it is said, a trial of speed.---Said Bey was a few days ago at Tripoly, in Syria. He is about to proceed to Candia, where he will find fresh instructions from is father."—*Gal. Messenger, Sept.* 14.

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